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MEN OF MARK IN CONNECTICUT

Men of Mark in Connecticut

IDEALS OF AMERICAN LIFE TOLD IN BIOGRAPHIES AND AUTOBIOGRAPHIES OF EMINENT LIVING AMERICANS

EDITED BY
COLONEL N. G. OSBORN
EDITOR "NEW HAVEN JOURNAL AND COURIER"

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MEN OF MARK IN CONNECTICUT

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WILLIAM DARIUS BISHOP

BISHOP, William Darius, late president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and of the Naugatuck Railroad Company and at his death vice-president of the board of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, a pioneer in railroading in Connecticut and a master of statecraft, was a descendant of the Rev. John Bishop, who came from England about 1640 and settled at Stamford. He was the son of Alfred and Mary Ferris Bishop.

Alfred Bishop was born in Stamford, December 21st, 1798. He married Mary, daughter of Etham Ferris of Greenwich, and removed to New Jersey, where he began his great career as a railroad contractor. He built the Morris Canal and the Bridge over the Raritan River at New Brunswick. In 1836 he went to Bridgeport, where plans were under way for building a railroad through the Housatonic Valley. Shouldering the larger part of the financial burden, he put the road through, and also, later, the Berkshire, Washington & Saratoga road. Having procured a charter in 1845, with Timothy Dwight of New Haven, Green Kendrick and William H. Scovill of Waterbury, William De Forest of Bridgeport, Seth Thomas, Jr., of Thomaston, Anson G. Phelps of New York, William M. Smith, Jonathan Nicholson, and Luicius Clark as fellow incorporators, he began the construction of the Naugatuck railroad, an equally stupendous undertaking in those days. The cost was $1,580,723, or $27,731 a mile. Timothy Dwight was the first president. In 1847 he also took up the great task of building the New York & New Haven road, the directors of which, in 1849, said: "The work which owes its execution to him will be a monument to carry down his name with honor to the future." The capital stock, $2,500,000, was all subscribed by December 31st, 1846, largely through Mr. Bishop's efforts. With all these projects maturing and others in contemplation, he died in Saratoga, New York, June 11th, 1849. His capacity for administration was

never better illustrated than in his last sickness. His death came just before the completion of the New Haven road and three months before the Naugatuck road was opened to Winsted.

William D. Bishop was born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, on September 14th, 1827. He entered Yale in 1845, where he was pre-eminent as a political debater and was president of Linonia Society, one of the highest honors in the college world in those days. He was graduated in 1849. The death of his father in June of that year threw heavy responsibilities upon the young man, but he proved himself well able to carry them. He completed the railroad contracts, including not only the Naugatuck road but roads in the West. An early director of the Naugatuck road, he first was superintendent and then, in 1855, president, the road being then fully equipped and, as it is today, one of the best paying roads in the country.

This position he held until 1867, when he was called upon to do an equally great work as president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, but he retained his interest in the Naugatuck and was recalled to the presidency in 1885. Russell Tomlinson was president from 1867 to 1869 and E. F. Bishop, Mr. Bishop's brother, from 1869 till his death in 1883. During William D. Bishop's management it became one of the most notable roads in America, having neither floating nor bonded indebtedness. It was on a ten per cent basis for years and was leased to the New York, New Haven & Hartford road on that basis in 1887. Mr. Bishop continued as president till failing health compelled him to retire in October, 1903, when he was succeeded by his son, William D. Bishop, Jr.

When he resigned the presidency of the Naugatuck in 1867, as said above, it was to accept the presidency of the New York & New Haven, which office he held from May 17th of that year until March 1st, 1879, when the condition of his health compelled him to relinquish the duties. During his presidency the road developed from a small institution into a powerful corporation and his name remained at the head of the board of directors until his death. While he was president and at the same time a member of the House of Representatives, an act was passed consolidating the New York & New Haven and the Hartford and Springfield lines. Subsequently the Shore Line was leased and the Harlem & Portchester and the Hart-

ford & Connecticut Valley roads were acquired. The vast railroad improvements in Bridgeport, costing as much as the original cost of the road from Harlem to New Haven, were due largely to Mr. Bishop.

Also he was director for many years of the Housatonic, until the road passed into the hands of the Bostwick-Starbuck Syndicate, and he was a director of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, now controlled by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

When the Eastern Railroad Association was formed, largely at his instigation and to protect the railroads of the East against patent suits, he was made president and continued as such until his death.

But with all Mr. Bishop's native ability and genius as a railroad man — and never in the railroad companies with which he was connected has there been a man of equal power and influence — he was preëminent in the halls of legislation and one of the foremost of that coterie of Democrats who gave strength to their party in the old days. Elected to Congress in 1857, he was the youngest and, as many attested, one of the most eloquent and forceful members of that body. Failing of re-election, he was appointed by President Buchanan to be United States Commissioner of Patents. His term continued while the Democrats were in power and during that time he worked a wonderful change in the department, largely by systematizing the work.

In 1870 he was admitted to the bar. The following year he was chosen representative from Bridgeport and in 1877 and 1878 he was a member of the Senate. He drafted and carried through the general railroad law, which was a model in itself and would have been more generally recognized as such had it been adhered to in later years when trolleys were inaugurated.

A man of few words, he gathered in all that others had to say, which was worth retaining, so that when he did speak he commanded attention and carried conviction. His power lay not only in the fact that he was firm in his opinion when once formed, but also in the fact that he was a true philosopher. As the *New Haven Register* said of him: "Therein lay the secret of his great success as a manager of men, which he certainly was. Personally he was a man of charming characteristics, with a keen sense of humor."

He married Julia A., daughter of Russell and Martha H. Tomlinson. They had six children. Those living are Mary Ferris Bishop, Dr. Russell Tomlinson Bishop, William D. Bishop, Jr., Henry A. Bishop, and Nathaniel W. Bishop. Mr. Bishop died at his home at No. 179 Washington Avenue, on February 4th, 1904.

HENRY ALFRED BISHOP

BISHOP, HENRY ALFRED, of Bridgeport, is a descendant on both paternal and maternal sides from leading pioneers in America, men who left highly honored names in their communities. Among these may be mentioned Matthias Hitchcock of Boston, who came from England in 1635; the Rev. John Bishop, who emigrated from England and settled in Stamford in the middle of the seventeenth century, and Henry Tomlinson, who, coming from England, was among the settlers in Milford in 1652. Members of both the Bishop and Tomlinson families were destined to play a prominent part as pioneers in railroading and thus in developing one of the greatest manufacturing sections of America.

The remarkable careers of Alfred Bishop as a railroad builder and William D. Bishop as a railroad man and as a Congressman and member of the Legislature are told in the sketch of William D. Bishop.

William D. Bishop married Julia Ann Tomlinson, sister of Russell Tomlinson. Henry Alfred Bishop, their third son, was born in Bridgeport, December 4th, 1860.

From earliest boyhood the son was fond of outdoor sports and manly athletics, and today he gets much recreation in hunting, fishing and yachting. His splendid physique and his capacity for exacting duties are due largely to his constant regard for physical development. He attended Hillside School in Bridgeport, Hurlburt's School at Lime Rock, and General William H. Russell's Military School in New Haven, and was a very popular member of the class of 1884 at Yale. Though he did not graduate at the university, he was made a member of the societies of D. K. E., Hay Boulay, and Psi Upsilon.

Leaving college, he entered upon his railroad career September 21st, 1881, as general ticket agent of the Naugatuck road and was made purchasing agent in 1883 and assistant superintendent in 1885, all of which positions he held till February, 1886. Then he was appointed superintendent of the Housatonic road and, after that road had leased the Danbury road, general superintendent of the Housa-

tonic and all its branches. On April 1st, 1887, he was appointed purchasing agent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, an office which he resigned on March 1st, 1902, to become acting vice-president of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg and Western Maryland roads, which had been acquired by a syndicate in which he was interested. Later he was made vice-president of both roads, but the delicate condition of his father's health caused him to resign in December, 1903, since which time he has not been actively connected with railroad companies.

In 1886, after serving a term as alderman in Bridgeport, Mr. Bishop was sent to the Legislature. From 1888 to 1890 he was president of the Board of Police Commissioners. In 1888 he was candidate for secretary of the state on the Democratic ticket, and, in 1904, for lieutenant-governor, his personal popularity being well attested by his large vote on both occasions. Always interested in the welfare of his native town, he was president of the Board of Trade, 1900-'01, and is president and director of the Bridgeport Public Library and the Bridgeport Boys' Club, director in the Bridgeport Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, the Connecticut Humane Society, the Brooklawn Corporation, and Mountain Grove Cemetery Association, and trustee in the Bridgeport Orphan Asylum. He is associated with a number of leading industries, being director in the Read Carpet Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the American District Telegraph Company (and a member of the executive committee) of New Jersey, the American Graphophone Company, the Connecticut Metal Company (and member of the executive committee), and the Connecticut National Bank. He is vice-president of the Herrick Complete Combustion Company, the Pacific Iron Works (a member of the executive committee), the Keystone Brake Shoe Company (a voting trustee), and of the Clapp Fire Resisting Paint Company (a member of the executive committee).

In Masonry he is a member of Corinthian Lodge, Jerusalem Chapter, Jerusalem Council, Hamilton Commandery, K. T., Pyramid Temple, N. of M. S., De Witt Clinton Lodge of Perfection, A. and A. S. R., Washington Council, P. of J. A. and A. S. R., Pequonnock Chapter Rose Croix, A. and A. S. R., and Lafayette Consistory, S. P. of R. S. A. and A. S. R.

The clubs of which Mr. Bishop is a member are: the Algonquin, Seaside, Brooklawn Country, University, Bridgeport Yacht and Park City Yacht of Bridgeport, the Governor's Staff Association of Connecticut, he having been paymaster-general on the staff of Governor Morris in 1893-4, the Metabetchouan Fishing and Game Club, the Union Club, New York Yacht Club, Yale Club, the Strollers, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, Old Guard, New York Railroad Club and Transportation Club of New York, the New England Railroad Club of Boston, the Bridgeport Democratic Association, the Lincoln Farm Association, and the Maryland Club of Baltimore. Also he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Bridgeport Scientific and Historical Society.

His religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

When asked what suggestions he would offer to the young as to principles, methods and habits which contribute most to sound ideals and which should be most helpful in obtaining true success, he replied: "Fear God, honor thy parents, and respect your fellow-men."

He married Jessie Alvord Trubee, daughter of William E. Trubee of Bridgeport, on February 6th, 1883. They have had four children, three of whom are living, Marguerite Alvord, Henrietta, and Henry Alfred, Jr. Their home, where they delight to entertain their hosts of friends, is at 202 Washington Avenue, Bridgeport.

EDWARD FULLER BIGELOW

BIGELOW, EDWARD FULLER, A.M., Ph.D., the eminent naturalist, lecturer, teacher, editor, and author, was born in Colchester, New London County, Connecticut, January 14th, 1860, and is a descendant of John Biglo, who came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, in the early part of 1600. His great-great-great-grandfather was Lieut. John Bigelow, one of the first settlers of Colchester, Connecticut. Doctor Bigelow's father was William Sherman Bigelow, a farmer and dealer in live stock on a large scale, who brought carloads of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine from the West for various Connecticut towns. William Sherman Bigelow was a prominent factor in public affairs and was grand juror, justice of peace, and a member of the school committee. His most conspicuous characteristics were good business judgment, absolute honesty, and love for his fellow men. His wife, Doctor Bigelow's mother, was Mary Jane Fuller Bigelow, a woman of refined and literary tastes and of strong influence for good on every phase of her son's life and character.

From earliest childhood Edward Fuller Bigelow has always loved nature with the enthusiasm of a poet and the understanding of a scientist, and in his boyhood days no pleasures were so great as those found in studying wild life and in hunting, trapping, fishing, and snaring. He led the usual life of a farmer's boy and gained the barefoot boy's "knowledge never learned of schools" from studying and loving nature in the most intimate and practical way. In later years the works of Gilbert White, Richard Jefferies, Henry D. Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John Burroughs, and William Hamilton Gibson augumented his understanding of nature and were his favorite indoor friends. He attended the Bacon Academy in Colchester and taught school there and elsewhere until he was twenty-six years of age. During his teaching at the Bacon Academy a friend lent him a compound microscope and the zealous use to which he put it developed his naturalist's tastes.

Doctor Bigelow's experiences as a teacher, a student, and a writer have been many and varied. He was a special student at the Yale Biological Laboratory in 1896-1897, and in 1899 at the Cold Springs

Laboratory on Long Island. He also studied two seasons at the Biological Laboratory, Woods Holl, Massachusetts; at the Kingston, Rhode Island, College of Agriculture; at Cornell, and took four years' post-graduate course (with the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D.) at Taylor University. He has had seventeen years' experience as editor of scientific periodicals and was the originator and editor for seven years of *The Observer,* a periodical devoted to natural history and the first of its kind in America. For three years he was editor-in-chief of *Popular Science,* New York City. For the last seven years he has done an interesting and far-reaching work among children as nature and science editor of the *St. Nicholas Magazine for Young Folks,* and this work has resulted in the greater development of his well-equipped and original laboratories for nature study and science at his present home in Stamford, Connecticut. He is above everything else a lover, friend, and natural teacher of children and his study of nature is from the child's standpoint. He has conducted large excursions of children for twenty-five years for the purpose of studying nature and natural science, taking four thousand five hundred children in one year. His "Because we want to know" department in the *St. Nicholas* puts him in touch with children all over the world, to whom he reveals the beauties and uses of nature's commonest as well as more occult creatures and conditions in a way that is both instructive and delightful. He has spent eight years in editing daily papers, ten years as principal of public schools, but his most effective work may be said to be as a lecturer and instructor. He has been the nature lecturer for the New York Board of Education for seven years. He was the originator and first director of the summer school of nature study of the Connecticut School of Agriculture in 1902. In 1903-1904 he was director of the summer school of nature study of the Connecticut Chautauqua. For seven years he has been the director of the departments of nature study and biology at the Castle Boarding School for young ladies at Tarrytown and for two years held the same position at the Mackenzie Boarding School for boys at Dobb's Ferry. He is the instructor in nature pedagogy at the county teachers' institutes in Pennsylvania and has held the same position for two years in West Virginia. His instructions for teachers have done much to add to the enthusiasm and efficiency of the science departments in schools all over the country.

As an author Doctor Bigelow is best known as the writer of

"How Nature Should be Taught," a book of great interest to all lovers of nature and of practical value to teachers of nature study. He also wrote "Walking, a Fine Art," "Bigelow's Descriptive Plant Analysis," and "The Spirit of Nature Study," and he is now engaged in the preparation of a new book, "How To Do Things in Nature Study." His lectures and journalistic articles comprise many valuable contributions to scientific literature. Doctor Bigelow is the inventor of chemical tablets for the artificial nutriment of plants for observation and experiment and of the valuable "Educational Beehive," also of four other forms of experimental and scientific beehives. His lecture courses have taken him twice to California and have included all the normal schools in Michigan and nearly all in New York State, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut and many Western schools and colleges.

Outside of his interest in outdoor life, in children, and the natural sciences one of Doctor Bigelow's chief interests is in church life. He is a member (and for many years a vestryman) of the Episcopal Church and was a Sunday school teacher for fifteen years. He has been an ardent promoter of temperance. He is prominent in fraternal orders, including the Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Temple of Honor. He is a Republican in politics. His only public position has been membership on the board of education. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, of the Audubon Society, and the Microscopical Society. In July, 1882, Doctor Bigelow married Mary Augusta Pelton of Portland, Connecticut, by whom he has had four children, three of whom are living.

Doctor Bigelow lives a life of hearty consecration to the study of nature and to the guiding of others in that great study. As a scholar, teacher, writer, and inventor he holds places of eminence and distinction. The secret of his success is in the sincere love of his vocation. He says to others: "Find yourself as early as possible and don't run on the wrong track. Be honest with yourself, find your own 'bent' and then *work*. Don't spoil a first-class blacksmith in trying to be a fifth-rate minister. Do the things you like to do. Don't try to swim against the current, but to go with it and paddle for all you are worth." With the enthusiasm of an intense nature he has made real nature study a life work and has contributed greatly to the advancement of science.

GEORGE CLARKE EDWARDS

EDWARDS, GEORGE CLARKE, vice-president of the International Silver Company, is one of America's best known and most progressive captains of industry., and a leading citizen of Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Connecticut. He was born in Watertown, Litchfield County, Connecticut, on June 29th, 1846, the son of Charles G. Edwards, a manufacturer, and Sarah M. Foote, a woman of strong mind and admirable character. He traces his ancestry back to John Edwards, who was a prominent member of the Liberal party in England, and came to America in 1690, settling at Chestnut Hill, near Bridgeport. This John Edwards is said to be a direct descendant of Roderick the Great, of Wales. His mother was a descendant of Nathaniel Foote, of Colchester, England, who came to this country about 1630.

After receiving a thorough public school education, supplemented by courses at the Watertown Academy, George C. Edwards began his work in life as clerk in a country store. At the age of eighteen he became a clerk in the drug and chemical business in Waterbury at Apothecaries Hall. In 1871 he became a partner in a drug firm in Philadelphia, remaining in this company until 1874, when ill health forced him to give up active business for a time, and he spent two years in travel.

In 1876 Mr. Edwards returned to Waterbury and engaged in the manufacture of wood alcohol. Through his great knowledge of chemistry and careful mastery of the original processes, used both here and abroad, he was able to make a success where others had failed, and to utilize materials, previously discarded as waste, in other forms of manufacturing, thus gaining profits from wise economy. He then organized the Brucey Chemical Company, which was afterwards moved to Binghamton, N. Y., and set up a large and efficient plant for the manufacture of wood alcohol, consisting of apparatus imported from France. This company became one of the largest of its

kind in this country and Mr. Edwards was its manager, secretary and treasurer.

In 1880 Mr. Edwards became secretary and treasurer of the Holmes & Griggs Manufacturing Company, of New York, manufacturers of brass and German silver, and was so much interested in the silver industry that he, with Mr. Holmes, purchased a controlling interest in the Rogers & Brittin Silver Company, in Bridgeport, Conn., and made it the Holmes & Edwards Silver Company, which acted as consumers of the metals produced by the former company. After the death of Colonel Holmes, Mr. Edwards gave up his position with Holmes & Griggs Company and moved to Bridgeport to take charge of the Holmes & Edwards Silver Company, of which he was president and treasurer. This concern soon ranked as one of the largest and most progressive of its kind in the world, making a specialty of inlaid and silver-plated spoons and forks. The company has received many diplomas and medals, among which the government report of the Columbian Exhibition gives them the highest award for the most marked progress in the art of increasing the durability of plated flatware.

In 1898 Mr. Edwards foresaw the advantages to be gained from a consolidation of the different manufacturers of silverware, and set vigorously to work to bring this about. As a result of his efforts seventeen companies were consolidated, forming the International Silver Company, and Mr. Edwards was made vice-president.

Nor was his interest in this line alone. Ever keenly alive to scientific progress and industrial possibilities, Mr. Edwards saw the value of weldless wire chain, and in 1887 organized the Bridgeport Chain Company, holding the office of president and treasurer. In 1893 Mr. Edwards held an exhibit of his machinery for weldless wire chain at the University of Colleges in Liverpool. So great interest was manifested that an English company was formed, under the name of the Weldless Chain Company.

Mr. Edwards is now vice-president of the International Silver Company, president of the Bridgeport Chain Company, a director in the City National Bank of Bridgeport, and a trustee of the Bridgeport Savings Bank. He is and has been for ten years a member of the city board of apportionment. He is a member of several local clubs, of the Republican party in politics, warden of the Episcopal

Church, and trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association. He believes that "close attention to business and plenty of fresh air" are essential to success in life, and that the best ways of obtaining the latter are his two favorite sports "golf and horses."

In February, 1872, Mr. Edwards married Ardelia E. Holmes, daughter of Israel Holmes, the founder of the brass and German silver industry in this country. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, George Holmes Edwards, born 1881.

Mr. Edwards' home is at No. 174 Park Place, Bridgeport.

DANIEL SEYMOUR BRINSMADE

BRINSMADE, DANIEL SEYMOUR, civil engineer of Shelton, prominent among the representative native-born business men of Fairfield County, is one of the most honored and influential citizens of this region. Mr. Brinsmade was born February 17th, 1845, in the town of Trumbull, Fairfield County, Connecticut, and is the youngest son of Daniel Stiles and Catherine (Mallette) Brinsmade. He is a direct descendant in the eighth generation from William Brinsmade, who came to this country from England in 1630, locating in Dorchester, Massachusetts. John Brinsmade, the eldest son of William, settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where, on May 2d, 1638, he was made a freeman, and the same year married Mary Carter. About 1642 he moved to the town of Stratford, Connecticut, which at that time comprised within its limits both Trumbull and Huntington; and it is interesting to note that John Brinsmade and his descendants have maintained a continuous residence within the limits of the original town of Stratford from the year 1642 to the present day — a period of over 250 years.

Daniel S. Brinsmade, whose name introduces these lines, received his earlier education in the public schools of his native place and in the Gunnery at Washington, Connecticut. In 1867 he matriculated in the Scientific Department at Yale College and graduated in 1870, having taken the engineering course. Immediately thereafter he went to Huntington, locating in that part now known as Shelton, and became assistant engineer on the construction of the dam there, at that time being constructed by the Ousatonic Water Power Company. In the fall of 1870 he was made chief engineer of the company and the further development of the water power and its surroundings, including the laying-out of the borough of Shelton, together with its system of sewers and water-works, have since been under his charge. In 1891 the dam — built by the Ousatonic Water Company in 1870 — was swept away by an immense freshet accompanied by large quantities of ice, and upon Mr. Brinsmade devolved

the responsibility of design and construction of a new dam, one containing such features as would make it safe beyond peradventure, and capable of meeting the conditions which resulted in the destruction of the original dam.

The intimate connection which the Ousatonic Water Power Company bears to the building up of both Shelton and Derby has naturally brought Mr. Brinsmade — as president and treasurer of that company — into close relations with the financial and manufacturing interests of the community. At present he is vice-president of the Home Trust Company, and a director in the Birmingham National Bank, also in several manufacturing companies.

Notwithstanding his manifold responsibilities in various incumbencies, yet his time and efforts have not been entirely absorbed in his profession and business. For thirty consecutive years he has been a member of the Board of Education in the town of Huntington, and much of the time its president; he is also president of the Plumb Memorial Library.

In politics a Republican, our subject represented the town of Huntington in the legislature of 1882, during which session he was largely instrumental in securing the charter for the borough of Shelton, and for much of the time since he has served that borough in some capacity. In religious faith he is a member of the Congregational Church of Derby.

In 1870 Mr. Brinsmade married Miss Jeanette S. Pardee, daughter of Dr. John H. Pardee of Trumbull, and to his marriage have been born five children: Frances L., Daniel E. (who graduated from Yale S. S., Class of 1896), Caroline C., Helen J., and Wallace S. (Yale S. S., 1908).

The name of an honored old family Mr. Brinsmade bears worthily and well, and in both business and social circles he ranks deservedly high.

ISAAC WASHINGTON BIRDSEYE

BIRDSEYE, ISAAC WASHINGTON, manufacturer, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, was born at Huntington, Connecticut, and is the son of the late Joseph and Caroline (Hubbell) Birdseye. His ancestry on both sides is of good old New England stock. The Birdseyes originally came from Berkshire, England, and settled in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1636.

Among the ancestors of Mr. Birdseye are the Reverend Nathan Birdseye who graduated from Yale in 1736, was pastor of the church at West Haven and afterward at Stratford, and died in 1818 at the age of one hundred and three; also Captain Joseph Birdseye, a Revolutionary patriot and such men as Major Gold of Fairfield and Governor Wells on his father's side; on the maternal side, Lieuts. John and Richard Hubbell, descendants of Richard Hubbell who emigrated to America in 1645. These ancestors served in the Colonial and Indian Wars. Lieut. Richard Hubbell was commissioned by Governor Talcott in 1728 and afterwards became Captain of a Colonial company; he died in 1758 and was buried at Huntington Center.

Isaac W. Birdseye received his education in the public schools and at the age of twenty-one began business as a manufacturer in his native town of Huntington and later at Shelton, Conn., where he remained till 1880 when he removed to Bridgeport in order to secure larger facilities. Later another factory was established, and still later the entire business was removed to Bridgeport, and Mr. Birdseye is now the senior member of the firm of Birdseye and Somers, and they have one of the largest corset factories in the United States, with salesrooms at Boston, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

Mr. Birdseye has a wide acquaintance, is universally beloved and respected among his business associates and fellow citizens. He is a man of highest integrity, generous, and genial, ever ready to assist in every cause, with sympathy for the unfortunate. He is noted for

Yours truly
F. W. Bickerdyke

his hospitality and is never so well pleased as when at his home, at the corner of Fairfield and Park avenues, surrounded by his many friends and they both, social and political, can recall many occasions long to be remembered.

Mr. Birdseye married Lizzie Josephine Sherwood, only daughter of the late Aaron Banks and Elizabeth Curtis Sherwood of Bridgeport, and they have one child, a daughter, Elizabeth Josephine.

At all times Mr. Birdseye is deeply interested in the affairs of his city and state and he has as many friends in politics as in society. He is a loyal Republican, but has never sought political office. He is one of the Governors of the Sea Side Club, a member of the Board of Education, a member of the Brooklawn Country Club, the Bridgeport Yacht Club, the Contemporary Club and The Lotos Club of New York city. He is a member of the South Congregational Church, director of the Young Men's Christian Association and has been actively identified with this organization ever since it was started in Bridgeport. He is one of the Advisory Board of the Bridgeport Orphan Asylum, director in the Pequonnock National Bank, the Bridgeport Savings Bank, the Bankers Loan and Trust Co., of New York city. He was president of the Bridgeport Board of Trade in 1902 and 1903, Commissioner from the State of Connecticut to the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, and elector at the Roosevelt and Fairbanks election, 1904.

Mr. Birdseye is a member of the order of the Barons of Runnymede, of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the Military order of Foreign Wars, Sons of the Revolution, and of the Sons of the American Revolution, and for several years past has been treasurer-general of the National Society.

GEORGE M. CLARK

CLARK, GEORGE M., president of the Meriden National Bank and since 1865 an active resident of Meriden, was born at Willimantic, Conn., October 5th, 1844. His ancestors include men of standing and influence in the early history of this country and he is descended from Lieut. William Clark, one of the first settlers of Dorchester, Mass., and who came to this country from England in 1636, but in 1639 removed to Northampton, Mass. He served as a soldier in the King Philip's War and for fourteen years was a representative from Northampton in the General Court. George M. Clark's forefathers afterwards became prominent in Connecticut, and as far back at 1784 Jonathan Clark, son of David, was born in Tolland, where he grew to manhood and became a landowner and a prosperous farmer. Silas Fuller Clark, son of Jonathan and the father of George M. Clark, was also a native of Tolland, but spent the last five years of his life in Meriden, where he died in August, 1900, and was buried in the Willimantic cemetery. He married at Willimantic, Elizabeth L. Woodworth, a daughter of Asa Woodworth, of Hebron, Conn.

George M. Clark was the only child of his parents to grow to manhood, his twin brother having died in childhood. He was educated in the public schools and also private schools of Willimantic, where he prepared for college, but his close application to studies caused his health to break down and he had to give up the college life which he had looked forward to with much pleasure and ambition.

He, therefore, began his business life at the age of sixteen, as a clerk in the Willimantic post-office, but a year later entered the bank at Windham, as teller, ever since which time he has been continuously associated with the banking business. In 1865 he was invited by the late O. B. Arnold, then its cashier, to enter the Meriden National Bank and become its teller, which position he filled with faithful attention to his duties until 1891, when he was elected cashier. This office he held until the death of Mr. Levi E. Coe, president, when he

was chosen president, and since that date has been at the head of the institution. Mr. Clark, from his long connection with banking, is properly regarded as one whose conservative ideas and sound judgment have always held the confidence of his directors and the public in general.

Since becoming a resident of Meriden, he has entered heart and soul into all matters where the welfare and good name of the town were at stake and is particularly active in church circles. He has for many years been a prominent member and one of the trustees of the First Methodist Church of Meriden, in the affairs of which he has been a valued participant.

He was married in Mansfield to Louisa Marie, daughter of Perry and Lois (Fenton) Holly, and two children have been born to them as follows: George S. Clark, teller of the Meriden National Bank, who married Carrie Capen, of Norwich, Conn., and who have one child, Roland B. Clark; and Elizabeth Louise, assistant librarian at the Curtis Memorial Library, of Meriden.

ISAAC BALDWIN BRISTOL

BRISTOL, ISAAC BALDWIN, was born in Brookfield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, December 21st, 1821, the son of William D. and Eliza Baldwin Bristol, and at the early age of fifteen he began his business life as clerk in a store in Brookfield. From Brookfield he went as clerk in a store in Bridgeport where he soon bought out his employer and engaged in business independently. He sold his mercantile interests there in 1839, and moved to New Milford, Connecticut, and this village was his home for sixty-six years. His smaller business activities soon broadened into wider fields, his cattle interests extending from the staked plains of Texas to the vast grazing fields of Montana. He purchased the Ezra Noble homestead on Main street, in New Milford which has been remodeled into a hotel, and it was so conducted under his ownership for some twenty-five years.

His opinions and judgment were often sought, and his willingness to listen and aid none knew so well as those in need of advice and financial help. His discernment was clear and his conclusions sound.

He was a staunch Democrat and as State Senator, as Representative of his town in the General Assembly, and as selectman for many years, he served with honor and faithfulness. He was a director in both the First National of New Milford and the New Milford Savings Bank, and his capacity and conservatism in matters of finance were fully recognized, and for some years before and at the time of his decease he was president of both institutions. Mr. Bristol was married in 1845 to Miss Annis Roberts, who died in 1894, and in 1897 he was married to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Allen, of New Milford, who survived him at his decease, on November 2nd, 1905.

Mr. Bristol was a man who "held his head above the crowd" along all the avenues of his many-sided activities. He was successful in his undertakings and accumulated a large fortune. He did many

good deeds and assisted many worthy people and enterprises, although always in a quiet and unassuming way, and he left to all who knew him the priceless example of true business integrity and uprightness of character and conduct.

FREDERICK A. HUBBARD

HUBBARD, FREDERICK A., lawyer and writer, of Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut, was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, November 17th, 1851, and comes of a very old and substantial New England family which was founded in this country by George Hubbard who came from England to America in 1640 and settled in Glastonbury, Connecticut. Mr. Hubbard's father, Luther Prescott Hubbard, a financial agent by occupation, wrote a genealogy of the family called "The Descendants of George Hubbard from 1640 to 1873." Mr. Hubbard's mother was Mary Tenney Hubbard.

After receiving his elementary and preparatory education at the Greenwich Academy, Frederick Hubbard went to New York where he spent two years studying law in the office of William M. Evarts of the law firm Evarts, Southmayd and Choate. He then entered the law school of the University of the City of New York where he was graduated in 1875 with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the New York Bar soon after his graduation and a little later to the Connecticut Bar.

Immediately after his admission to the Bar, Mr. Hubbard opened a law office in Greenwich and he has conducted a growing and successful practice there ever since that time. Outside of his profession he is chiefly interested in literary pursuits for he has a fine and extensive library and is himself a writer of much merit. He is a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers and his candid, independent and just estimate of public matters exerts a strong, clean influence on public opinion. Though a loyal Republican he has never cared to hold office.

Mr. Hubbard is interested in real estate on an extensive scale and is one of the largest tax-payers in his community. He is vice-president of The Miamis Motor Works. He is a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank. He is a member of the local order of Masons, Accacia Lodge F. and A. M., of the New England Society of

New York City and of the Second Congregational Church of Greenwich. His family consists of a wife, Agnes Helena Waterbury Hubbard, whom he married in 1883; and the following children: — Carleton W. born in 1884, Drexel T. born in 1886, and George F. born in 1899.

EDWIN GOODWIN BURNHAM

BURNHAM, EDWARD GOODWIN, one of Bridgeport's leading captains of industry, ex-state senator and a zealous promoter of public welfare in his community, was born in Springfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts, June 2, 1827. He is a descendant of Thomas Burnham who came from England to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1635 and afterwards purchased land of the Podunk Indians in what is now East Hartford and South Windsor and where he resided and built a garrison house. Mr. Burnham's parents were Charles and Persis White Burnham. His father was one of the inspectors in the United States Armory at Springfield and a man of great firmness of character and strict morality and integrity. His mother was of equally strong and noble character and exerted lasting influences for good on her son's life and personality.

Though he was born in Springfield most of Edward G. Burnham's early boyhood was spent in the country at work on a farm and he deems this experience to be the best possible training for future success in life. He was intensely interested in mechanics and outside of his school books gave his leisure time chiefly to books on mechanical subjects. The local public schools furnished his sole educational opportunities but he was diligent, keen and alert and made the most of his limited advantages. At the age of sixteen he went to Brattleboro, Vermont, to learn the machinist's trade with Hines, Norman & Hunt. After due time of apprenticeship he entered the Armory at Springfield where he worked in various capacities — as machinist and contractor.

Some years later Mr. Burnham left the Springfield Armory and removed to Bridgeport where he engaged in the manufacturing business with Dwight, Chapin and Company. The concern was engaged in manufacturing appendages for rifles for the United States Government and, later, in the manufacture of fire arms, and its business during the period of the Civil War was naturally extensive

and important. After the close of the War Mr. Burnham became interested in the manufacture of steam, gas and water fittings on a small scale with Mr. Charles F. Belknap of Bridgeport. His great knowledge of mechanical principles, his inventions and his industry and perseverance brought in a large trade which encouraged the formation of the corporation of Belknap & Burnham with Mr. Burnham as president. The business grew so rapidly it was found necessary to increase its capital and enlarge its plant and in 1874 the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company was organized with Mr. Burnham as vice-president. He remained as active head of the concern subsequently becoming its president and developing its efficiency and capacity and the excellence of its products until the company employed fourteen hundred men and became and is now one of the leading industries of the great industrial City of Bridgeport, employing now over two thousand persons. In 1905 Mr. Burnham feeling that after his long years of arduous labors he was justified in relieving himself from the increasing cares and responsibilities of business disposed of his interests in the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company and retired to enjoy the fruits of his long years of active service. Though during his active business life he has given most of his time and efforts to the foregoing corporations, he has been officially connected with many other important corporations having been vice-president of the United Illuminating Company, president of the Bridgeport Crucible Company, director of the City National Bank, vice-president of the Bridgeport Hospital and a trustee of the Bridgeport Protestant Orphan Asylum.

In public life Mr. Burnham has always been prominent and useful. In 1886 he was state senator and served two years. He is a strong and consistent Republican and was a loyal Whig before the Republican party was organized. He served on the Bridgeport Board of Public Works for a number of years. He is a devout and active churchman and is a vestryman of St. John's Church, Bridgeport. He is fond of social life and is a member of the Seaside Club, the Algonquin Club and the Bridgeport Yacht Club, all of Bridgeport. For recreation and diversion he enjoys driving, yachting and automobiling and is enthusiastic over the benefits of such forms of relaxation. In a modest and quiet way Mr. Burnham is a generous and wise philanthropist and his charities are far more extensive and

munificent than he cares to have known. He recently paid for the building and presented to the Bridgeport Hospital a large and valuable addition.

In September, 1853, Mr. Burnham married Mary Ferree of Springfield, Massachusetts. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Burnham all of whom are now living.

When questioned as to the source of his first inspiration to win success in life Mr. Burnham says that he can name no definite source except that he has been imbued from childhood with a strong desire to succeed in everything he undertook. He believes the influences throughout his life that have helped him toward success have been in the following proportion — home fifty per cent., study twenty-five per cent., and contact with men in active life twenty-five per cent. To those who would be guided by his experience he says, "Be honest, temperate, industrious and economical. In all that you undertake, whether for yourself or others, give your best efforts and honest work. Have charity for the poor and unfortunate. Be kind to and have a word of cheer for all with whom you are brought in contact. Live a life that shall be a good example to others. Live by the Golden Rule."

From the *Bridgeport Standard,* February 28th, 1908: "Edward Goodwin Burnham, founder of the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company, passed quietly away at two o'clock this afternoon, surrounded by his family, at his home at 768 Fairfield Avenue. He was in the 81st year of his age, and his death brings to a close a long life, marked by its great usefulness and never-failing charity.

"Mr. Burnham's life was marked by many splendid qualities, and above all by his great generosity and his broad charity, which was the greater for being of the unobtrusive kind. Since his retirement from business he has given away a large sum of money in useful charity. Among his public works was the erection of one of the wings of the Bridgeport hospital, but that was a small undertaking compared to the steady stream of help which has flowed from time to the poor and needy, always quietly, the satisfaction coming to Mr. Burnham in the performance of the deed and not in the receiving of public credit for it."

HENRY LARRABEE

LARRABEE, HENRY, farmer, legislator, bank director and administrator of estates, of Willimantic, Windham County, Connecticut, was born in Ledyard, New London County, Connecticut, April 15th, 1830. His father, Adam Larrabee, a professional soldier and a farmer, was a captain in the regular army, a member of legislature and the incumbent of many minor offices. He was a man of strong personality, indomitable and persevering. He married Hannah Gallup Lester, who died when her son Henry was but seven years old, so that the paternal influence was the strongest upon his life. On his mother's side Mr. Larrabee is descended from ancestors who came from England to America previous to 1700 and settled in New London County, while the Larrabees came from France equally early and settled in Maryland and Connecticut.

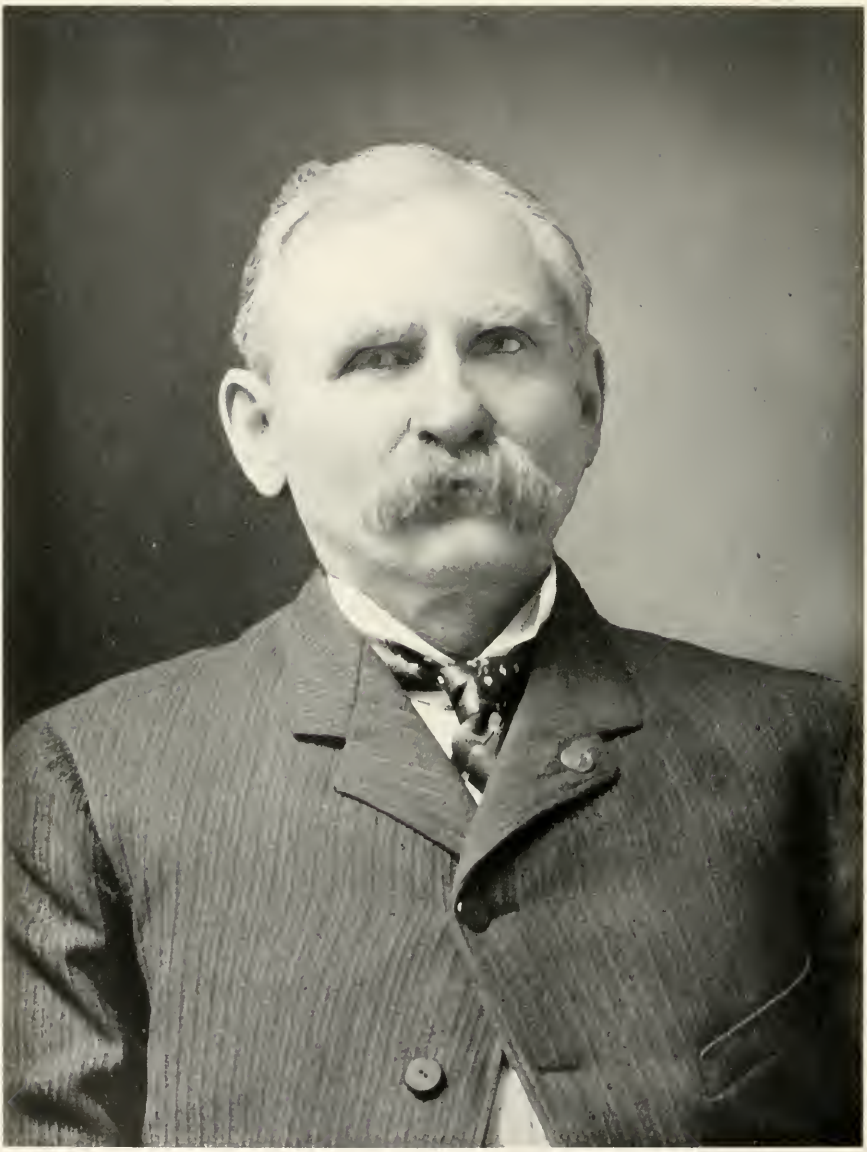
Industrious habits, sound health and vigorous country life proved blessings to Henry Larrabee in his boyhood. The various labors of a rough Connecticut farm gave him plenty to do and he found such tasks congenial and profitable. His mental development was also well cared for, for, though his education was confined to that of the typical district schools, his father had a large and well chosen library to which he always had access. Agriculture continued to interest him and when he was old enough to choose his life work he preferred to remain a farmer and he has done so ever since.

At the age of twenty-three Mr. Larrabee married Maria Stoddard Allyn, who died in 1898, leaving two children, Adam Larrabee, living in Ledyard, and Mrs. Lucius Brown, living in Norwich, though she had been the mother of ten. The first twenty-five years of his married life Mr. Larrabee spent in Ledyard, where he was active in town affairs and in state politics. He served as selectman for many years and during the last part of the Rebellion he worked faithfully as a member of the enrolling committee. In 1868 he was elected state representative and in 1875 state senator. In 1875 also he became

a director in the Norwich Savings Bank, an office which he has held ever since that time.

In 1878 Mr. Larrabee became a resident of Windham and he has carried on his extensive farming and his public interests with as much zeal there as in his native town. He has also been very busy and successful in settling estates and has had many important commissions of this nature entrusted to him. He has been a director in the Windham National Bank for a dozen or more years and a leading Republican of Windham ever since he became connected with that town. He has been loyal to his birthplace and has given much time and labor to collecting facts and statutes for Avery's History of Ledyard. He is active in the Congregational Church and a member of the committee of the Ecclesiastical Society of Windham. He is also a member of the Venerable Club of Windham.

Farming is Mr. Larrabee's exercise and recreation as well as his work in life and through such singleness of interests he has found happiness and success. His counsel to young men seeking help in the struggle for success is summed up in a few significant words — "Temperance, unflagging industry and strict economy."



Truman E. Disbrow

WILLIAM E. DISBROW

DISBROW, BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM E., late Civil War veteran, deputy collector, customs inspector, former quarter-master general of Connecticut, a leading and strong Republican and a prominent and honored citizen of Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Connecticut, was born in Brookfield, Connecticut, March 15th, 1844 and died at his late home in Bridgeport on March 2d, 1907. His parents were Meeker and Julia Whitlock Disbrow.

Like most boys who attained to their early manhod in the stirring days of the opening of the Civil War William E. Disbrow experienced military life instead of a higher education or an early start in business. At eighteen he enlisted in the Second Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, the date of his enlistment being August 11th, 1862. He was soon promoted to the rank of corporal. He was wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, on June 20th, 1864, and also took part in the engagements at North Amia, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Sailor Creek, Fort Fisher, Spottsylvania and Snicker's Gap, all in Virginia. He received his honorable discharge in July, 1865.

After the war he settled in Bridgeport and was for a time employed as a spring maker in that city. He afterwards engaged in the fire insurance and pension business. In 1896 Gov. Coffin appointed him quarter-master general of the state and he filled that important position most efficiently. In December, 1897, he resigned to take the oath of deputy collector and customs inspector and he filled these offices up to the time of the brief illness which caused his death — a period of nearly ten years during which he had full charge of the marine department of the customs service.

The General's prominence in the Grand Army of the Republic was widely known and appreciated for he was quarter-master of Elias Howe Jr. Post No. 3 for twenty years and commander for four years. He was elected department commander of the G. A. R. in

Connecticut in 1876. He also served as secretary and as president of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Association.

In local, state and national politics Gen. Disbrow took a steady and active interest and he was a livelong and loyal adherent of the Republican party. He was always an advocate of the most honorable, straight-forward and clean methods in politics and his high principles and keen interest did much for the growth of political integrity in his city. He was chairman of the Republican town committee and registrar of voters for many years.

In creed Gen. Disbrow was a Baptist, and he was a member and liberal supporter of the Frist Baptist Church of Bridgeport during the entire period of his residence in that city. He was one of the building committee for the present edifice used by that church. He was a member of the following fraternities: Masons, I.O.O.F. and Good Templars.

General Disbrow is survived by a wife, a son and two daughters. Mrs. Disbrow was Lily Robinson of La Crosse, Wisconsin. The children are: Charles R., Lily E., and Helen J. Their home is at 904 Lafayette street, Bridgeport, where he died March 2d, 1907, of pneumonia after a brief illness.

A true soldier of many brave deeds, an honorable, patriotic and useful citizen and a public official of great capability and integrity, Gen. William E. Disbrow made for himself a name widely honored by the many not fortunate enough to know him as a personal friend. To his friends he revealed a kindly, generous and unselfish personality, a warm heart and a cheerful disposition. His success in military, civil and business life was due to his great industry, his unfailing honor and his sterling worth as a soldier and a man.

HERBERT SAMUEL ROWLAND

ROWLAND, HERBERT SAMUEL, treasurer of the Berbecker & Rowland Manufacturing Company of Waterville, New Haven County, Connecticut, well known in industrial and club circles in Waterbury, was born in Weston, Fairfield County, Connecticut, August 21st, 1865. He is a descendant of Henry Rowland, who came from England in 1639 and settled in Fairfield. From him was descended Samuel Sherwood Rowland, Mr. Rowland's father, a farmer who brought his son up in the diligent performance of the necessary farm duties. The mother was Emily C. Thorp Rowland and the family home during most of Mr. Rowland's boyhood was in the village of Southport, Connecticut. He was educated at the South Berkshire Institute in New Marlboro, Massachusetts, and then entered business life without any advanced academic technical training.

The office of the Waterbury Button Company was the scene of Herbert S. Rowland's first experiences in business life. He entered the employ of that company as soon as he left school and he has been engaged in manufacturing interests in Waterbury ever since that time. For the past fifteen years he has been treasurer of the Berbecker & Rowland Manufacturing Company, extensive manufacturers of brass goods, whose large and well-equipped plant is located in that part of Waterbury known as Waterville.

Mr. Rowland is a member of the Waterbury Club, of the Home Club of Waterbury, of the Clark Commandery, and of the Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Republican, but he has never been an office holder or seeker. He is a member of the Congregational Church. His home is at No. 189 Hillside Avenue, Waterbury. Mrs. Rowland was Susie S. North when he married her on October 6th, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland have had three children, two of whom are now living, Alfred North Rowland, born January 16th, 1900, and Helen North Rowland, born December 31st, 1902.

IRVING HALL CHASE

CHASE, IRVING HALL, manufacturer, president of the A. S. Chase Company, secretary of the Chase Rolling Mill Company, treasurer of the Waterbury Clock Company, vice-president of the Waterbury Manufacturing Company and state senator from the Fifteenth District of Connecticut, is a lifelong resident of Waterbury, New Haven County, Connecticut, where he was born May 13th, 1858. He is the son of Augustus Sabin and Martha Clark Starkweather Chase and a descendant of William Chase who came from England to Swansea, Massachusetts, in 1630. Augustus S. Chase, Mr. Chase's father, was a manufacturer and banker, a man of positive, broad and simple tastes, farsighted and capable in business and sanguine and cheerful in temperament. He was state representative in 1865 and in both public service and private and business life was a constant example and inspiration to his son.

As he was active, healthy and unhampered by pecuniary difficulties it was natural that Irving Chase should acquire a thorough education. His first school experience away from home was at "the Gunnery" in Washington, Connecticut, where he received the strongest formative influences exerted upon his life, always excepting the dominant paternal influence. He then spent two years at Phillip's Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, preparing for college, and matriculated at Yale University in September, 1876. He was graduated from Yale with the degree of A. B. in June, 1880, and the following November he entered the employ of the Waterbury Clock Company as clerk in the shipping department.

Although this first business engagment was a matter of opportunity rather than of deliberate personal choice, Mr. Chase remained in the manufacturing business and has made it his life work. He soon became foreman of his department in the Waterbury Clock Company and in 1885 he became secretary of the company. A year later he was made a member of the company's board of directors and in January, 1900, he was made treasurer of the company. Since

1897 he has been vice-president of the Waterbury Manufacturing Company, and since 1898 president of the A. S. Chase Company. Since July, 1900, he has been secretary of the Chase Rolling Mill Company. He is also a director in the Waterbury Hotel Corporation, in the American Printing Company, the Waterbury Buckle Company, the Smith and Griggs Manufacturing Company, and the Waterbury National Bank.

With the exception of the time of the Cleveland Campaign of 1884, Mr. Chase has always been a thorough Republican in political faith. In November, 1906, he was elected state senator from the Fifteenth District. Socially he is a member of the Waterbury Club and the Home Club. Automobiling is his favorite sport and relaxation from business cares.

Mr. Chase's home is at 112 Prospect Street, Waterbury, and his family numbers a wife and five children, Marjorie Starkweather Chase, Eleanor Kellogg Chase, Lucia Hosmer Chase, Elizabeth Irving Chase, and Dorthy Mather Chase. Mrs. Chase was Elizabeth Hosmer Kellogg, a daughter of the late Stephen W. Kellogg, whom he married in February, 1889.

OWEN RUICK HAVENS

HAVENS, OWEN RUICK, president of the Champion Manufacturing Company of Rocky Hill, Connecticut, member of State Legislature and a prominent town official and political leader, was born in Wethersfield, Hartford County, Connecticut, August 23d, 1856. He is a direct descendant of Thomas Havens, a sea captain, who emigrated from England to America in early times, and, on the maternal side, he traces direct descent from Owen Rewick, who came from Ireland to America and was an officer in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Havens' father was Ebenezer G. Havens, a farmer, and an active and zealous Republican. Mr. Havens' mother, whose maiden name was Melvine Ruick, died when he was but three years old.

The experiences, tasks and schooling of the average New England farmer's boy fell to Mr. Havens' lot in youth, for he was reared on his father's extensive farm and had plenty of hard work to do every day. He was strong and ambitious and the daily labor was beneficial rather than irksome, for it taught him what he deems necessary for all business men to learn — that "constant hustle" is the secret of success in life. He received a limited education at the district schools of Wethersfield, after which, in 1876, he went to New Hartford, where he worked as a butcher for two years. He then became interested in farming, which was his occupation for several summers, while he traveled on the road selling seeds in the winter months. The farmer's life appealed to him strongly and after a few years he settled down in Rocky Hill and devoted himself to the cultivation of a large farm and to the raising of fine horses. He also engaged in maufacturing and has been for some time the president of the Champion Manufacturing Company of Rocky Hill.

Mr. Havens has always taken a keen interest in political and public affairs and has frequently held responsible offices. He was first selectman of Rocky Hill from 1892 to 1905, a member of the State Legislature in 1892 and 1893, a delegate to the Republican and

Constitutional Conventions for several years, and in 1905 he was again elected to the State Legislature. During his first session in the Legislature he served on the committee on Labor. He has always been a consistent and prominent Republican. He is a member of the Congregational Church, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, F. and A. M. of Hartford. For outdoor recreation he delights in driving horses and his stables are well stocked with thoroughbreds. He is also very fond of travel, and he and Mrs. Havens, *née* Lillian Sophia White, whom he married in 1887, have traveled all over this country and as far west as California.

ROBERT COIT

COIT, ROBERT, late bank president, ex-judge of probate, state senator and representative, and leading business man of New London, Connecticut, was born in that city on April 26th, 1830, and died there June 19th, 1904, after passing a long, fruitful, and eventful life in that town in which his family have been prominent for over two hundred and fifty years. He was descended from John Coit, a native of Wales, who came to Salem, Massachusetts, before 1638 and in 1644 moved to Gloucester, Massachusetts. He afterwards received a grant of land in New London, where he settled in 1650. John Coit's son, Deacon Joseph Coit, and his grandson, John Coit, were pioneers in the shipbuilding industry in New London. A later ancestor, the Hon. Joshua Coit, was a Harvard graduate, class of 1776, a member of Congress and state representative for seven terms. Judge Coit's father was Robert Coit, a lumber and coal merchant, who was president of the Union Bank of New London and founder and president of the Savings Bank of New London. Judge Coit's mother was Charlotte Elizabeth Coit.

After taking preparatory courses in the private schools of New London and Farmington, Robert Coit entered Yale University, where he was graduated in 1850. He determined upon a legal career and after the completion of his academic studies he studied law in the office of William C. Crump of New London and later in the Yale Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1853 and immediately began practice in his native town. In 1860 he was elected judge of probate for the district of New London for four years and then became registrar in bankruptcy. In 1867 he became treasurer of the New London and Northern Railroad, of which he was afterwards made president, and he held both these offices until his death. In 1879 he was elected mayor of New London, and in the same year he became state representative and served on the judiciary committee and the committee on constitutional amendments. He was destined for still greater political honors and served four years in the State Senate,

being chairman of the committees on incorporations, cities and boroughs, and insurance. During the last two years of his senatorship he was president pro tem of the Senate. In 1897 he was again elected to the General Assembly and during this term of office he was chairman of the committee on incorporations.

In 1893 Judge Coit became president of the Union Bank of New London, and held this office up to the time of his death in 1904. The Union Bank is the oldest and one of the strongest banks in the state. Judge Coit was also vice-president of the Savings Bank of New London, president of the New London Gas & Electric Company, and also of the New London Steamboat Company, secretary and treasurer of the Smith Memorial Home, trustee of the J. N. Harris' estate, and a participant in many other business enterprises.

Judge Robert Coit was a scholar and student of great ability and careful culture. He was a powerful, persuasive speaker and a fluent writer and conversationalist. He was naturally a leader of men, particularly in business and in politics, and his many honors were won by his own ability, integrity, and public spirit.

He is survived by a son, William Brainard Coit, one of New London's prominent politicians and attorneys. A daughter died in infancy and his wife, Lucretia Brainard Coit, died May 6th, 1906.

The following article on Mr. Coit, written by his fellow townsman, the late Hon. Augustus Brandegee, appeared some years ago in the *New London Telegraph,* and as it will be interesting to friends of both men we insert it here.

"He was just entering upon a successful career at the bar, when some evil genius persuaded him to take the position of treasurer of the New London Northern Railroad, from which he was ultimately promoted to be its president. He had every quality to have made a great lawyer and ultimately a great judge. He was cultured in ancient and modern literature. He was familiar with the useful, as well as graceful sciences and arts. He had a diction and power of speech, when once aroused, that carried not only persuasion but conviction with it. He knew how to express his thoughts with the pen as well as the tongue in pure English, undefiled. He had studied law as a science from its deep English foundations, and his mind was broad enough and strong enough to apply it with its limitations and adaptations to the whole business of life. And then he had a char-

acter as pure as the sun-light, which had come to him through a long line of noble ancestors, with whom honesty, fidelity, integrity, and honor were hereditary transmissions, and to whom a stain was a wound. So equipped, I hoped to see him pass from the front rank of the bar to the front rank of the bench, as one of the great names in our judicial history. But just as his sun began to mount to its meridian he left the bar for the more congenial activities of a business life as president of the New London Northern Railroad. To him, more than any and all others, it is due, that the stock of that local corporation, in which so many of the people of this vicinity are interested, stands higher in the market, with but two or three exceptions, than any other railroad in the United States."

WILLIAM BRAINARD COIT

COIT, WILLIAM BRAINARD, lawyer, judge of the City and Police Court of New London, former state representative, vice-president of the Union Bank of New London, and a leader in public and social affairs in that city, was born there July 23d, 1862. His father was Robert Coit, late bank president, judge of probate, state senator and influential business man of New London, and his mother was Lucretia Brainard Coit. Through his father, William B. Coit is descended from John Coit who came from Wales to Massachusetts in 1638 and settled in New London in 1650, since which early date the Coits have been leaders in the affairs of that community. Deacon Joseph Coit and John Coit, son and grandson of the first John Coit, were the first shipbuilders in New London, while the Hon. Joshua Coit, of a later generation, was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1776 and was a Congressman and state representative. On his mother's side Mr. Coit traces his ancestral line to Daniel Brainard who came from England to Hartford, an eight-year-old boy, in 1649. A century later the line of descent is traced through Judge Jeremiah G. Brainard who was graduated from Yale in 1779 and was immediately afterwards commissioned a lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army. He was the second mayor of New London, being first elected in 1806 and was re-elected for twenty-three consecutive years at the end of which he resigned to accept appointment on the bench of the superior court, later being advanced to the supreme court. Another of Mr. Coit's distinguished maternal ancestors was John G. C. Brainard, poet and scholar, who graduated from Yale in 1815. Mr. Coit's maternal grandfather was William F. Brainard, who graduated from Yale University with high honors in 1802, and was a distinguished attorney of New London county. Judge Coit is also a direct descendant of Elder Brewster of the *Mayflower* on his paternal side as well as from Lion Gardiner on both his paternal and maternal sides, and has in his possession many papers, books, and coats-of-arms belonging to the early proprietors of Gardiner's Island.

The present day representative of so many distinguished pro-

genitors passed his youth in New London and attended the public schools there until time for his preparation for college. He then entered Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in 1881. The following fall young Mr. Coit entered the scientific department of Yale University, where he was graduated in 1884. He then studied law in the office of Hon. John G. Crump and was admitted to the New London County Bar in 1887, since when he has been actively engaged in the legal profession. For five years he was the efficient prosecuting attorney for the city of New London. Early in his legal career, in fact a year before his admission to the Bar, he became assistant clerk in the court of Common Pleas and he still holds that office. In 1903 he was elected by the general assembly to the office of judge of the City and Police Court in New London and was re-elected in 1905.

In politics Judge Coit has enjoyed a career as honorable, active, and influential as he has in his profession. He is a loyal and popular Republican and in 1901 and again in 1903 he represented New London in the state legislature. During his first term of office he was chairman of the committee on house rules and a member of the committee on cities and boroughs and of the committee on revision of statutes. During his second term he was house chairman of the committee on cities and boroughs and a member of other important committees.

Since the death of his father in 1904 Judge Coit has been his successor as secretary and treasurer of the Smith Memorial Home of New London, and vice-president of the Union bank, of which his father was president. He is district manager of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, a position which he has held since 1900. In 1896 and 1897 he was paymaster on the staff of Col. A. C. Tyler, of the 3d Regiment, C. N. G.

Judge Coit attends the Congregational church and is a member of the Order of Elks and the Order of Masons and of the following clubs: the Thames Club and John Winthrop Club of New London, and the Union League and Graduates' Clubs of New Haven. While in college he was a member of the "Book and Snake" society. Judge Coit was married October 20th, 1886, to Anna Blanchard Bancroft, daughter of Major E. A. Bancroft, U. S. A. Their home is in New London.

DEACON THEODOSIUS CLARK

CLARK, DEACON THEODOSIUS, the father of the three distinguished men whose life stories follow, was a man of great ability, integrity and Christianity, who bore a striking and prominent part in the affairs of his day and brought up his sons under the best and strongest influences, those of his own character and achievement. He was the son of Amasa and Lydia Hull Judson Clark, and was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, on October 22d, 1788, and died July 27th, 1865, in Southington. He was a farmer and school teacher, and a deacon and active worker in the Congregational Church. In his capacity of deacon, he conducted many religious services and was an indefatigable worker among the poor and suffering. He often walked miles in stormy weather to hold previously announced religious meetings and was a zealous advocate of temperance. He was most patriotic and served his country in the War of 1812 as a member of the cavalry company commanded by Col. Hoadley. His first wife was Miss Chloe Clark, daughter of Seth Clark of Southington. The three sons whose sketches are appended were children of this marriage, also a daughter, Harriet Clark Cummings. She died in 1848, and in 1850 Mr. Clark married Miss Sarah Morse of Cheshire. It was truly said of Deacon Clark at the time of his death that "he lived and died in favor with God and man."

The earlier genealogy of the Clark family reveals many names of distinction and interest, going back as it does through a long time of noteworthy ancestors. The family was founded in this country by James Clark, who with Gov. Eaton and Parson Davenport and others, founded the Colony of New Haven in 1638. His great-grandson, Stephen Clark, born in 1721, married Ruth Burr, a descendant of the first white settler of Hartford, Nicholas Clark, who was also noted for his services in the Pequot War. Amasa, son of Stephen and Ruth, was the father of Deacon Theodosius Clark.

Through Cloe Clark, wife of Theodosius and mother of the three sons and daughter, comes another line of the Clark ancestry equally illustrious. It begins with William Clark, who lived in Hartford as early as 1639 and was later one of the original settlers of Haddam, where he died in 1681. His son, Sergeant John Clark of Middletown, married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Nathaniel White, who represented Middletown in the legislature for over fifty years and held many local offices. Deacon Joseph Clark, 1720-1778, grandson of John and Elizabeth, was town clerk and deacon of the church in Middletown. His son, Seth, was the father of Chloe, in whose union with Theodosius the two lines of Clarks were merged. Deacon Joseph Clark married Joanna Fairchild, who brought into the family a distinguished line of Stratford ancestors. This line is traceable to Thomas Fairchild, an early settler of Stratford, and to Robert Coe, who came from England in 1634. Another worthy ancestor of this branch of the family was Matthew Mitchell of Halifax, England, who came to America in 1635, and was a pioneer settler of many New England towns which he helped establish in the face of great difficulty and suffering. He was one of the founders of Stamford and a magistrate, representative and judge. Joseph Hawley, another early ancestor on this side of the house was town clerk, treasurer, surveyor commissioner, and nineteen (19) times a deputy to the General Court.

Through Lydia Hull, the mother of Deacon Theodosius Clark, the present generation of Clarks trace their ancestry to Richard Hull of Derbyshire, England, who came to New Haven in 1639. His son, Dr. John Hull, was selectman and representative and served in King Philip's War, as did others of the ancestors on the Hull side.

Thus through every branch of their extensive and honorable family tree the Clarks are descended from a long line of men prominent in the settlement, government and military history of their country.

WILLIAM JUDSON CLARK

CLARK, HON. WILLIAM JUDSON, manufacturer, former state senator, and one of Southington's ablest business men and most useful citizens, is the oldest living son of Deacon Theodosius and Chloe Clark, and was born in Southington, August 19th, 1825.

Breaking away from ancestral traditions and orthodox standards of a son of the soil, he early started to carve his own future on independent and untried lines. The first fifteen years of his life followed the usual channels, wherein the wholesome duties of home and farm, and what education could be gleaned from the traditional red schoolhouse facilities, played the essential role; but the demands of the farm were so far in excess that the limitations of the two term per year schedule failed to appease his thirst for knowledge. Physical and mental activities, backed by the eager and earnest student, found a way, and the Southington Academy became possible.

The "destiny" that seemed to shape his course came in the form of impaired eyesight, thus interfering with his preparation for college. Nothing daunted, though greatly disappointed, he accepted the situation forced upon him, turning his energies and interests to new fields. The year 1846, while he was principal of the High School at West Avon, Connecticut, closed his educational experiences so far as book study was directly concerned.

In the spring of 1847, Mr. Clark formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Hezekiah C. Cummings, under the firm name of Cummings & Clark, Country Merchants, located at "Hitchcock's Basin," on the Farmington Canal, at the southern line of the town of Southington where the Meriden and Waterbury Turnpike, or Stage Road, crossed. Their success was promoted by hiring the only Canal Boat that was owned in the town of Southington, which gave them a monoply of the freighting of the merchandise and inducing them to establish the first Lumber and Coal Yard in that town.

In 1849, Mr. Clark, desiring to see more of the world, became one of a company of fifty-five men who sought the newly discovered gold fields of California. They left New Haven, Connecticut, January 23d, 1849, in the schooner "G. H. Montague." The route lay via Cape Horn, and the Golden Gate was entered on June 25th.

The Montague Association sailed its vessel up to the mouth of the Feather River, thence making an overland expedition of fifty miles to the Yuba River mines. Mr. Clark was one of the number migrating. The mines proved fairly lucrative, but owing to the entire change of conditions — dietary and climatic — in midsummer, the company suffered by serious illness of its members both in the mines and at the ship station, resulting in a mortality of thirteen within three months.

In November, Mr. Clark, having become prostrated with the prevailing malady, returned to San Francisco, hoping to recuperate. Improved in health, he established a new coffee factory, with a large hand-power mill that he found stored there, and conducted a successful business with three lusty employees until the spring of 1850, when, owing to poor health, he sold the plant, and returned by steamer to his Connecticut home, via the Isthmus of Panama.

Settling again in Southington, Mr. Clark entered upon a contract with a local carriage-bolt maker to sell their goods as far as Buffalo, which was "far West" in those days. Becoming much interested in this line of business, he determined to establish his own nut and bolt industry. For this purpose he bought and rebuilt in Southington an old dilapidated mill building with a small water power, where, in 1851, he produced his first nuts for bolt makers.

It was a fundamental principle of Mr. Clark to give preference to employees who did not use intoxicating beverages, and who faithfully devoted their earnings to the proper support of those dependent upon them, believing the economic question and the danger of having powerful machinery run by men with brain and nerves disordered by the use of alcohol, sufficient reason for the rule. The result was that the two saloons existing in that district in 1851 soon retired or moved out and it became a sufficient recommendation to any other factories in the town for an employee seeking a position to quote that he had fulfilled a year satisfactorily at the Clark Shop.

In 1854, owing to the increase of business, Mr. Clark's brothers,

Henry H. and Charles H., became members of the firm, under the firm name of William J. Clark & Company. Many improvements were made in the general equipment of the plant. The Civil War naturally created a demand for gun screws, and Mr. Clark added those implements to the list of his products.

In 1871, he retired from the active management of the business factory, retaining his interest until 1881, when his patents expired. In the meantime around the original mill had grown a flourishing factory village for which Mr. Clark secured a Post-Office under the name it still bears — "Milldale."

After his retirement from the nut and bolt industry, Mr. Clark, with six other men, organized in 1881 the "Southington Lumber & Feed Company," including coal, and resuming a business that he had established in 1847. He was a director until 1903 when he also became president which office he now holds.

In 1882, Mr. Clark was elected state senator and during the session of 1883 was chairman of the committee on military affairs. In the session of 1884, he was chairman of the committees on claims, temperance and constitutional amendments. His most important official action while in the senate was his contest in the session of 1883 against the Ætna Life Insurance Company, which aimed to capitalize, by legislative action, a large sum of money which Mr. Clark believed to have been wrongfully drawn from the "Mutual Department" of the Company. The bill was passed despite his plea for an investigation. He continued the contest in the session of the General Assembly of 1884, with a bill to produce the desired investigation and supported it with figures and facts brought from the Insurance Department in the Capitol to verify his contention.

Failing to get adequate support for the measure, he resumed his effort before the General Assembly of 1887, with additional preparation and elucidation of the wrongs he sought to correct. This resulted in placing a new Act in the statutes, whereby the Insurance Commissioner could investigate the conduct of any company. This resulted in an investigation in 1896 by the Insurance Commissioner, and the discovery that Mr. Clark's allegations were fully verified A suit was instituted by the Commissioner which resulted in the court's ordering restitution of a large sum to the source from which it had been diverted.

Mr. Clark has been a Republican in politics since the advent of that party and he was for many years chairman of its town committee. He was a loyal Union man during the Civil War, and a warm friend of Gov. Buckingham. He organized the Union League in Southington, and was its president during the War. He was also influential in bringing about the "Furlough Act" in 1863. He was one of the charter members of Eureka Lodge, I. O. O. F., and was its first Vice-Grand in 1852, and Noble Grand the succeeding year. He has been through all the chairs and has several times been a delegate to the Grand Lodge of Connecticut. All beneficial and reform measures that made for the good and rights of the people have ever found in Mr. Clark a vigilant and hearty champion.

On November 15th, 1855, Mr. Clark married Sarah Jane Bradley, a descendant of Drago de Montague who came to England with William the Conqueror and bore a knightly shield in the Battle of Hastings. Of the three children born of this marriage, two died in childhood. The surviving daughter, Rosalind, is a widow of the late Emerson Pratt and is a woman of much artistic ability. His grand-daughter, Olive Lucille Pratt, is a graduate of Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Massachusetts. By rights of lineal descent, Mrs. Pratt and daughter are entitled to membership in the Society of "The Colonial Dames."

HENRY HERMAN CLARK

CLARK, HENRY HERMAN, late president of the Clark Brothers Bolt Company of Milldale, Connecticut, and also for many years president of the Ætna Nut Company of Southington, Connecticut, was born in the town of Southington, Hartford County, Connecticut, May 14th, 1829. He was the son of Theodosius and Chloe Clark and descendant from three separate lines of Clarks, all of whom were among the founders of the Connecticut and New Haven Colonies. He came of ancestry noted for integrity, industry, and business acumen.

His father, Theodosius Clark, was for thirty-one years a leading deacon in the Congregational Church of Southington, and was noted for his probity, religious earnestness and cool and good judgment. His counsel was often sought and followed by his fellow-townsmen in the private affairs of life. He left behind him a substantial estate, and was a worthy representative of the good old-time New England farmer. For many years he also followed the vocation of teaching and left his mark as a successful instructor upon many, who in after years filled worthy positions.

The son inherited from both father and mother some of his best qualities, among which were especially a delicacy of taste, love of order and a firmly balanced character.

Mr. Clark was indebted to the public schools and Lewis Academy of his native town for his educational advantages. In 1845, at the age of sixteen, he embarked in the mercantile business, which he followed with success until 1854, at which time he sold out to form a partnership with his two brothers for the manufacture of bolts and nuts at Milldale, Connecticut, and it is in this connection that we find his success an important and creditable part in the growth and development of the bolt industry. For over half a century he was an exceptionally patient and devoted worker, and the prestige and enviable reputation of the Bolt Company, of which he was president, is largely due to his careful and able management. Naturally con-

servative, he was nevertheless always progressive to the point of working out and adopting such improvements in manufacture and business as were abreast of the times. It was through his suggestions and persistent effort that the cold forging, or cold "heading" of various kinds of bolts was made possible and practicable. This, perhaps is the most important improvement in the manufacture of this useful article within the history of the industry.

Mr. Clark was associated with many business interests of his town and his record in public and personal affairs is that of an honorable, careful and conscientious man. While he refrained from accepting any political honors, he was always an ardent Republican. He was a member of the Plantsville Congregational Church and prominent in its organization and dedication in 1866, retaining throughout his life a deep interest in its affairs.

Mr. Clark was twice married: first, in 1852, to Mary C. Davis of Watertown, Connecticut, and again in 1874 to Susie Curtiss of New York City, who with his two daughters and one son survive him.

Mr. Clark died suddenly of pneumonia on December 4th, 1906, in his seventy-eighth year, leaving to the community an example of strict business integrity, an upright life and charitable spirit, always ready to help those in need, which won for him the esteem of all those with whom he came in contact, and is justly numbered among the leaders of that good old New England citizenship so quietly slipping away from us.

Charles Hull Clark

CHARLES H. CLARK

CLARK, HON. CHARLES HULL, manufacturer, banker, farmer, member of legislature and Civil War veteran, president of the firm of Clark Brothers & Company, bolt manufacturers of Milldale, in Southington, Hartford County, Connecticut, was born in Southington on October 23d, 1832. He is descended from James Clark, who came from England to New Haven in 1638, and was one of Gov. Eaton's company who met in a barn to form a civil compact in 1639. Thirty years later James Clark settled in Stratford, Connecticut. His son, Ebenezer Clark, was the founder of the Wallingford branch of the family. The line of descent passes through Ebenezer to Stephen, then to Amasa Clark, who married Lydia Hull, daughter of Deacon Zephaniah Hull, of Cheshire, in 1785. His son, Theodosius Clark, the present Mr. Clark's father, was a school teacher and farmer who spent most of his mature life in Southington. During the seasons of 1826 and 1827 he was commissary at Suffield while the canal was being constructed around Enfield Falls. He was a deacon in the Congregational Church for over thirty years, a Sunday school superintendent for many years, and he was honored and respected for his useful citizenship by all who knew him. His wife, Mr. Clark's mother, was Chloe Clark, daughter of Seth Clark, of Middletown. She died when Mr. Clark was but sixteen years of age.

Passing his early life in his native town, Southington, Charles H. Clark received his education at the public schools and the Lewis Academy in that town. At the age of twenty, that is, in 1852, he went to work as a mechanic in his brother's nut and bolt shop, receiving ten cents an hour for his services. At the end of a year he had attained his majority and was admitted into the partnership of W. J. Clark & Company. The following year he became superintendent of the plant, which had added carriage hardware to its products. In 1862 he laid aside all thought of business to serve his country in the Civil War. He enlisted on August 5th, 1862, in Company E, 20th

Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and was made quartermaster-sergeant of his regiment. He continued in active service until 1864 and during the latter part of that time he served on Col. James Wood's staff, in front of Atlanta. It is an interesting piece of family history that during this period he foraged over the identical territory in Tennessee which his father had canvassed while peddling clocks and notions forty years earlier. As soon as he returned from the war, Mr. Clark resumed work in the family industry in Southington. In 1871 the firm became Clark Brothers & Company, of which he became president in 1907, after having been first superintendent and then vice-president of the firm whose prosperity is so largely due to his efforts.

Next to manufacturing, Mr. Clark has always been equally interested in banking and when the Southington National Bank was organized in 1882 he was one of its directors. He is now vice-president of that bank. He is also a director in the Savings Bank of Southington.

Many public offices have been strengthened and creditably filled by Mr. Clark. He is an ardent and consistent Republican and has held both local and state offices. He has been assessor and member of the local board of relief and state representative in 1895, 1899, and 1905. After eight years of strife in the legislature, Mr. Clark finally succeeded in procuring the charter for the Waterbury and Milldale Tramway Company, granted in 1907, and he has been elected president of the resulting corporation.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Plantsville Congregational Church, of Trumbull Post, G. A. R., and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mrs. Clark, whom he married August 21st, 1862, was Mary E. Dickerman, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Gale Dickerman of Guilford, Connecticut. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark.

SIDNEY WINTER CROFUT

CROFUT, SIDNEY WINTER, banker of Hartford, and ex-warden of the Borough of Danielsonville, Connecticut, ex-bank commissioner, ex-representative in the State Legislature, was born in Ossining, Westchester County, New York, October 17th, 1847.

His father, George W. Crofut, was a merchant of sterling integrity and an extraordinary reader of human character. His mother was a woman of high ideals, and possessed the quality of conscientiousness to a marked degree.

He received his early education in private and public schools, and later in the Mt. Pleasant Military Academy. His early life was passed in the village of Ossining, and as a child he was fond of study and reading, and took great pleasure in out-of-door games and sports. When a young boy, it was his delight to assist around his father's store in times of vacation, and there learned things concerning business methods which were of value to him in after life.

He was married on June 9th, 1870, to Lucy E. Marcy, daughter of Hon. Wm. W. Marcy, and great-granddaughter of Colonel Thomas Knowlton and Captain Reuben Marcy, of the Continental Army, by lineal descent. He has one child, Florence Marcy, who is a graduate of Wellesley College with the degrees of B.A. and M.A.

He began his active career December 12th, 1864, entering an insurance office in New York, beginning at the bottom rung of the ladder as a clerk. He would have preferred studying for a profession, but it was the desire of his parents that he should fit himself for business. From the clerkship in the insurance company, he rose to the position of cashier, and later was made secretary of an insurance company in New York.

In 1884, finding that the sedentary life of an office was injuring his health, he removed to Danielsonville (since Danielson), Conn., and purchased the largest insurance agency in that section of the State, in order to afford him the opportunity to spend more of his time in the open air.

During Mr. Crofut's residence in Danielsonville he was identified

with the borough's best interests, and accomplished much towards its progress and development. He filled creditably several responsible positions, being a member of the Court of Burgesses of the borough, treasurer of the Baptist Society, chairman of the High School Committee, vice-president of the Savings Bank, president of the Peoples' Library Association, director of the National Bank, member of the Town Board of Education, and represented the town of Killingly in the General Assembly of the session of 1893. In April, 1888, he was chosen warden of the borough, serving for three consecutive terms. Under his administration as warden, street gas lamps were discarded and electric arc-lights were introduced; the present system of fire hydrants extending over the borough was established; the fire department was reorganized, several hose houses with apparatus being located in different parts of the borough; the Free Public Library and Reading-room was also established, and the borough indebtedness notwithstanding was greatly decreased. And he was one of a few individuals to contribute for the purchase of a site for the beautiful library building since erected.

He gave up the insurance business in 1895 to accept an appointment as Bank Commissioner of Connecticut for a term of four years, and at the expiration of his term was reappointed for another term of four years. In January, 1900, he resigned the bank commissionership to accept the position of assistant treasurer of the Society for Savings, Hartford, known as "The Pratt Street Savings Bank," the largest bank in the State, which position he now holds.

He attributes much of his success in later years to the habit of thoroughness, and his advice to young men anxious to succeed in business, is to cultivate thoroughness and reliability. His observation has been that many young men fail to succeed because of the lack of thoroughness, method, and application in whatever they undertake, and believes that the adage: "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well," should be in the mind of a young man when starting out in a career.

Mr. Crofut is a member of La Fayette Lodge, No. 100, F. &. A.M.; a member of the Republican, Hartford Golf, and Get Together Clubs of Hartford, and is a director of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, and a trustee of the Security (Trust) Company, Hartford.

JOHN GORDON HOWLAND

HOWLAND, JOHN GORDON, a leading merchant of Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Connecticut, traces his ancestry to the historic "Mayflower" passengers, and is a descendant of the Pilgrim, John Howland, and also of Governor William Bradford. Mr. Howland's parents were Dr. Asa Allen Howland, a dentist, and Cornelia White Collins Howland. From his mother he received strong influences for good upon his intellectual and moral life. He was born in Barre, Worcester County, Massachusetts, June 11th, 1857. Most of his youth was spent in the city of Worcester and his education was acquired in the Worcester public schools.

When sixteen years of age, he began work as a "boy" in a clothing store in Worcester. His entire life since that time has been devoted to the mercantile business.

From his first position he rose to that of salesman and in a few years became a traveling salesman. He had a natural liking for reading, and possessed a deep fondness for business problems. Thus it came, that to much reading of biography and history, he added the study of what today is styled the science of business. All through this period he was steadily forging ahead, and 1886 found him connected with a large Boston shoe house.

A keen observer and a close student of conditions, he had noted the fact that Bridgeport held out abundant promise for a man who would conduct the shoe business in a new and different way. The shoe store for many years carried on by George H. Couch was purchased and February 19th, 1887, he took possession. Mr. Howland was a man who believed it wasn't wise to try to fool the people, who believed in plain statement in his advertising, and who took the public into his confidence. People read his advertisements, saw they were written by a man who was honest and earnest, and believed him and in him.

Within a year the business made a big step forward. Another year and it grew still more. Mr. Howland was proving that it paid

to be frank in selling goods. He won the confidence of his fellow business men; he became a respected, successful merchant.

But this was not sufficient. With an acquaintance which included many men of attainment in commercial life, he planned a greater business. He had the facility for acquiring information from these successful men and the further ability to put it into practical service.

In 1894, after the death of William B. Hall, he entered the broader field of department store work. A company was formed and occupied the premises adjoining the shoe store, for many years held by W. B. Hall & Company. The business grew rapidly. In 1899 an addition which practically doubled the floor space was erected. Before the summer of 1908 another will have been completed, making the store five times as large as the original department store.

Mr. Howland's success has been won by hard work, exceptional business ability, true executive powers.

He is a member of the Congregational Church, the Republican party in politics, and the Seaside Club, the Contemporary, Country, and Yacht clubs of Bridgeport.

Mrs. Howland, to whom he was married July 14th, 1891, was Miss Jessie Milne Denholm, daughter of William A. Denholm, one of the leading merchants of Worcester, Massachusetts. Their home is at 285 Park Avenue, Bridgeport.

Connecticut may well be proud of such men as John G. Howland. With the foundation of a common school education he started to earn his own living at the early age of sixteen and through hard, intelligent work and singleness of purpose he has made his way upward, and is now one of Bridgeport's most successful and progressive merchants.

EDMUND DAY

DAY, EDMUND, president of the Seymour Trust Company, a leading manufacturer and citizen of Seymour, New Haven county, Connecticut, was born in West Springfield, Hampden county, Massachusetts, December 12th, 1831. He is a lineal descendant of Robert and Mary Day who came from Ipswich, England, to America in April, 1634, on the bark Elizabeth in company with a hundred other faithful followers of the Rev. Thomas Hooker. The Days landed with the rest of the band at Boston and afterwards settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1639 they came through the forests to Hartford and became, as history so well knows, the early settlers of that place.

The parents of Edmund Day were Julius and Lois Goodyear Day. The father was a farmer and the son's early life was spent in the varied activities of a farm home. He attended the village school and the Westfield Academy, and then entered Yale University. After taking but five months of the college course young Mr. Day left Yale to commence his active business life in partnership with his brother at Seymour. Their industry was the manufacture of hard rubber goods and they made a specialty of cleaning East India rubber of its impurities by a patented process.

Since making Seymour his home and the center of his business interests, Mr. Day has been most active in developing the industrial life of Seymour and has taken a prominent part in all town affairs. Besides being treasurer of the H. P. and E. Day Company, Inc., and president of the Seymour Trust Company, he is president of the B. D. Rising Paper Company at Housatonic, Massachusetts, director in the Seymour Manufacturing Company, in the H. A. Mathews Manufacturing Company, and the Rimmon Manufacturing Company, all of Seymour, and director in the Crocker McElwain Paper Company of Holyoke, Massachusetts, and in the Fourth National Bank of Waterbury, Connecticut. He was instrumental in organizing the Seymour Electric Light Company and was its first president. He is a constant

Republican and has held two important offices in the gift of his party, having been state representative one term and state senator in 1884 and 1885.

Mr. Day spends his winters in Rockledge and Oak Hill, Florida, where he owns one hundred and thirty acres of orange and grape-fruit groves and is one of the largest individual fruit-growers in the state. His family consists of a wife, whose maiden name was Annie E. Melcher, and two daughters and a son. He is a member of the Union League Club of New York and of the Laurentian Fish and Game Club of Canada, and his membership in the latter club is indicative of his favorite recreation which is "fly fishing."

GEORGE E. MATTHIES

MATTHIES, GEORGE E., one of Connecticut's foremost manufacturers, president of the Rimmon Manufacturing Company of Seymour, assistant treasurer of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, secretary and treasurer of the H. A. Matthews Manufacturing Company, secretary and treasurer of the Seymour Electric Light Company, and a trustee of the Seymour Trust Company, is the son of Martin and Eva Matthies, and was born in Brewster, New York, July 9th, 1863. His father was a contractor.

An ordinary public school education fitted George E. Matthies for his work in life and at twenty-one he came to Seymour to work in the office of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, brass goods manufacturers. He rose steadily to positions of increasing responsibility, for he gave all of his time and energy to mastering the details of the brass industry. With the exception of one winter spent in California and another in Bermuda he has lived his entire mature life in Seymour and has devoted himself to building up the industrial life of that town and to the organization and progress of its chief business institutions.

Mr. Matthies is now assistant treasurer of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, makers of sheet brass, German silver, copper wire, tubing and like products, he is president of the well known Rimmon Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of shoe eyelets and metal goods, and he is secretary and treasurer of the H. A. Matthews Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of steel bicycle fittings and steel and brass specialties. He was one of the organizers of the Rimmon Manufacturing Company in 1900 and is a director and the largest stockholder in that concern as well as its official head. In May, 1904, together with L. T. & W. H. H. Wooster he bought the Seymour Electric Light Company, of which he is treasurer and manager. The voltage was at once changed, auxiliary power provided and the service greatly improved, so much so that within

three years the business of the Company nearly doubled. He was instrumental with others in securing a charter for the Seymour Trust Company which, through his efforts, was organized in June, 1905, and the Valley National Bank was soon after merged with it. In providing a savings department, the Trust Company has filled a long felt want in the community. Mr. Matthies also assisted in organizing the Seymour Water Company and has been a great worker in bringing about many other public benefits.

In politics Mr. Matthies is a Republican, in creed he is a Congregationalist and in fraternal affiliation he is a Mason of the third degree. His family consists of a wife and two children, a son, Bernard H. Matthies, born in 1892, and a daughter born in 1903. Mrs. Matthies was Annie T. Wooster, daughter of State Senator, W. H. H. Wooster, of Seymour, whom he married in November, 1890. Mr. Matthies finds relief from active affairs in fly fishing for trout. He is a lover of the big woods and takes an annual outing in Canada and Maine hunting and fishing at either the Megantic or Triton Club preserves of which he has been a member for a number of years.

GEORGE REDFIELD CURTIS

CURTIS, GEORGE REDFIELD, late president of the Meriden Silver Plate Company and treasurer of the Meriden Britannia Company who was once mayor of Meriden, was one of the most progressive and influential business men in that city and was also one of the most prominent and active laymen of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Connecticut. His life spanned the years between December 25th, 1825, and May 20th, 1893. He was a descendant of John Curtis who settled in Stratford, Connecticut in 1639. His son Thomas Curtis was one of the founders of Wallingford in 1670 and, as that town then included the present territory of Meriden, the Curtis family have lived in that locality for more than two centuries. Mr. Curtis' father was Asahel Curtis. His mother was Mehitable Redfield, of Clinton, Connecticut, a lineal descendant of John Alden the Mayflower Pilgrim.

Meriden was George R. Curtis' birthplace and boyhood home and his education was obtained in the Meriden public schools. When he reached the age of eighteen, he left school and became a clerk in a drygoods store in Middletown, Connecticut. After four years at this work he located in Rochester, New York, and taught school in one of the outlying towns. The following year, 1848, he returned to Meriden and taught for a year in one of the local schools. He next kept books for Julius Pratt and Company of Meriden for a year and then entered the Meriden Bank where he was engaged as teller for three years.

The next step in George R. Curtis' career was a most decisive one for in taking it he became identified with the branch of industry which was to be his real life work. In January, 1853, the Meriden Britannia Company was organized and in February following he went to work for the new concern. The following spring he was made treasurer of the company and he held this office the rest of his life. He was also secretary of the company for several years. His excellent business ability, his capable financeering and progressive method

were vital factors in promoting the growth and prosperity of the Britannia Company.

Mr. Curtis also held many other important positions in the business life of Meriden and vicinity. He was president of the Meriden Silver Plate Company, of the Meriden Horse Railroad Company and of the Meriden Gas Light Company. He was a director in the Home National Bank, the Meriden Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Chapman Manufacturing Company and Manning, Bowman and Company and a trustees of the Meriden Savings Bank and the Curtis Home for Orphans and Old Ladies — all of Meriden. He was also a director in R. Wallace and Sons Manufacturing Company of Wallingford, of Rogers and Brothers of Waterbury and of the William Rogers Manufacturing Company of Hartford.

Though not a strenuous politician, Mr. Curtis was a loyal Republican and at different times served his city in such minor offices as those of alderman and common councilman. From 1879 to 1881 he was mayor of Meriden.

The sharing of the sublimist of birthdays was in keeping with Mr. Curtis' deeply religious nature. He was a Christian of the most steadfast and lovable type and was a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church — not only active in the matters of St. Andrews' Parish, but in Diocesan and even wider church interests. He was a frequent representative at Diocesan conventions and in 1892 was a delegate to the General Convention in Baltimore. He was either a warden, a vestry or parish clerk of St. Andrew's Church for forty-five years and gave generously of both time and means to its support. Two days before his death he presented a house and lot for the rectory of a new parish started through the legacy of his sister Mrs. Hallam in 1891.

On May 22d, 1855, Mr. Curtis married Augusta Munson of Bradford, New York. Of their three children, one is living, George Munson whose biography is a part of this work.

Geo. M. Curtis

GEORGE MUNSON CURTIS

CURTIS, GEORGE MUNSON, of Meriden, New Haven County, Connecticut, treasurer of the International Silver Company, secretary and treasurer of the Meriden Gas Light Company, is also well known for his prominence in public affairs and institutions and for his literary and philanthropic interests. He was born in Meriden on May 27th, 1857, and his parents were the Hon. George Redfield Curtis and Augusta Munson Curtis. His earlier ancestry is most interesting and distinguished and includes the names of many important Colonial settlers. Going back eight generations he traces his descent on the paternal side from John Curtis, who came from England in 1638 and settled in Stratford, Connecticut. In 1670 Thomas Curtis, son of John Curtis, settled in Wallingford, where the family has been prominent ever since. Another noteworthy paternal ancestor was William Redfield, who was one of the first Englishmen to settle in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. On his mother's side Mr. Curtis is in the ninth generation of descent from Thomas Munson, an original settler of Hartford and New Haven.

Excellent educational opportunities were open to George M. Curtis in his youth and he was quick to make the most of them. He first attended the public schools of his home town and then the Cheshire Military Academy. Later he entered Trinity College, Hartford, where he was graduated in 1880.

As soon as he had completed his college course Mr. Curtis began his business career as a clerk in the office of the Meriden Britannia Company. Five years later he was made assistant treasurer of the company and upon the death of his father, in 1893, he succeeded to the office of treasurer. In 1898 the company was absorbed into the International Silver Company of which he became assistant treasurer. In 1900 he became treasurer, his present office. He is also a director of the International Silver Company and of the Home National Bank, the Meriden Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and the Meri-

den Savings Bank. One of his most important positions is the dual one of secretary and treasurer of the Meriden Gas Light Company.

Mr. Curtis is secretary of the Curtis Home of Meriden, treasurer of the New Haven Acute-Tuberculosis Association, which supports a valuable sanatorium in Wallingford, and treasurer and director of the Curtis Memorial Library of Meriden, which was his mother's gift to the city and is a splendid marble edifice built under his supervision. His duties as chairman of the library's committee for selecting books are most congenial for he is a true critic and lover of the best in literature and is himself a scholar of unusual merit. He is especially interested in local historical research and has written many accurate and interesting articles on local history. He made most valuable and scholarly contributions to "A Century of Meriden," published in 1906 on the occasion of the city's centennial celebration. He was chairman of the general committee for this important anniversary. He is a member of the Connecticut Historical Society, the New Haven Colony Historical Society and the American Historical Association. He is a member and junior warden of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church and secretary and treasurer of the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member and one of the founders of the Home Club of Meriden.

Mr. Curtis's family consists of a wife and one daughter. Mrs. Curtis was Sophie Phillips Mansfield, daughter of the late Thomas Trowbridge Mansfield of Meriden, whom he married in 1886. The daughter is Agnes Mansfield Curtis.

LEWIS FREDERICK CURTIS

CURTIS, LEWIS FREDERICK, was born June 10th, 1836, in Stratford, Fairfield County, Connecticut. He was the son of Isaac Curtis and Sarah Lucinda (Beers) Curtis. The American progenitor of the family was John Curtis, who emigrated from Nazing, England, in 1639 and settled in Connecticut. On his mother's side Mr. Curtis is descended from Anthony Beers, who left England in 1646 and found a home in Watertown, Connecticut. The father of Lewis Frederick Curtis was a carpenter and builder by trade, a man whose marked characteristics were temperateness, industry, and studiousness.

Mr. Curtis passed his childhood in the country, where he worked on the farm, and attended school whenever able to do so. This was rendered difficult as the schoolhouse was some distance away and he was not in vigorous health during his youth. Later, however, he was enabled to attend the Stratford Academy. The books which he found most helpful in fitting him for his life work were along the lines of philosophy, medicine, chemistry and botany. Mr. Curtis has been married twice, in 1858 to Mary E. Hamilton (who died in 1869) and in 1871 to Mary Cornelia Baldwin. Of the latter union a son was born, now living, Frederick Baldwin Curtis.

At seventeen years of age Mr. Curtis began the active work of his life as clerk in a drug store, in Bridgeport, Connecticut. In 1862,—after several years spent in different positions, becoming familiar with all branches of the drug business—he became proprietor of a large drug store in Bridgeport. He gave his close, personal attention to all details of his work and has been eminently successful. After a time ill health caused Mr. Curtis to remove from Bridgeport and he took up his residence in New Milford, Connecticut, where he has become one of its most substantial citizens. He is organizer and president of the New Milford Board of Trade, a trustee of the Mechanics and Farmers Savings Bank, president of the

New Milford Electric Light Company, and president of the Cable Gas Company. In politics he is a Republican, having cast his first vote for Lincoln. What success in life he has had, Mr. Curtis believes that he owes to the influence of his home, the determination to persevere, and a strict integrity.

JOHN TOMLINSON HUBBARD

HUBBARD, JOHN TOMLINSON, lawyer, president of the Echo Farm Company, justice of peace, grand juror, former state representative and a lifelong resident of Litchfield, Connecticut, was born there November 30th, 1856. His first American ancestor was John Hubbard of Pomfret who was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1689. Joseph Hubbard, son of this original John Hubbard and great-grandfather of the present Mr. Hubbard, was a well-known Tory who lived on a farm next to that of General Putnam and who carried on a friendship with him during the Revolution and afterwards settled in Salisbury according to the General's advice. On the maternal side Mr. Hubbard is a direct descendant of Thomas Welles, fourth governor of Connecticut, and on the paternal side he is directly descended from John Webster, fifth governor of Connecticut. He is also collaterally related to Gov. Gideon Tomlinson and Gov. Robert Treat. Another ancestor, John Catlin, was first treasurer of Litchfield County. Mr. Hubbard's father, John Henry Hubbard, was an attorney-at-law by profession and he was state's attorney for his county, state senator and congressman two terms each. He was industrious, persevering and sympathetic toward those in trouble and his teaching and example were long remembered by his son. His wife, Mr. Hubbard's mother, Abby Jane Wells Hubbard, is an excellent woman who has done much toward shaping her son's high ideals.

The usual interests and occupations of a healthy country boy busied John T. Hubbard in his youth, which was spent in the country town of Litchfield. He was fond of literature and spent a great deal of time reading historical works and the best fiction, learning at an early age to select novels with a good influence and to discard the cheap and worthless ones. Sir Walter Scott was his favorite author. He prepared for college at a private school in Litchfield and then took the academic course at Yale University, receiving his A.B. degree in 1880. He then entered Yale Law School and took his LL.B.

degree in 1883. His choice of the legal profession resulted from the union of personal preference and maternal wishes.

As soon as he left law school Mr. Hubbard began the practice of law in Litchfield and he has maintained a successful practice there ever since. He has also had many business and public interests. In 1885 he became president of the Proprietors of the Ore Bed in Salisbury, Connecticut, one of the oldest mining corporations in the country and the only successful one in Connecticut, and he held this office for eleven years. From 1885 to 1892 he was clerk of probate for the district of Litchfield, since 1883 he has been justice of the peace and since 1892 he has been grand juror. In 1900 and 1901 he was warden of the borough of Litchfield and in 1901 he represented Litchfield in the General Assembly, serving on the judiciary committee during that session. He was re-elected representative the following year and again served on the judiciary committee. Since 1899 he has served as a member of the state bar examining committee. He is a director in the Litchfield Fire Insurance Company and in the Litchfield Savings Society. He is also president of the Echo Farm Company. He is as interested in religious matters as in business and public affairs and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is junior warden of St. Michael's Church and treasurer of the First Episcopal Society of Litchfield. Though he is a Republican in political faith he is not strongly partisan and he is a believer in tariff for revenue only. The only societies to which he belongs are the Litchfield Scientific Society and the Litchfield County University Club.

In November, 1906, after an exciting contest, he was elected Judge of Probate for the District of Litchfield, which comprises the Towns of Litchfield, Morris, and Warren.

LEVI WARNER EATON

EATON, LEVI WARNER, manufacturer of Bridgeport, was born in Springfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts, April 11th, 1831. His family is a very old one, the first of the name coming to this country from England in the "Mayflower." Mr. Eaton's father, Levi Eaton, was a farmer and a man characterized by honesty and love of family. His mother was Clarissa Cooley, and although she died when he was but six years old her influence on his spiritual life was marked and has always remained with him.

As a boy, Mr. Eaton was healthy and strong, and delighted in all boys' sports and in acquiring knowledge of all kinds. He read biography, histories, and scientific works with great interest, but he always found his greatest help in the study of the Bible. With the exception of his early farm tasks, his first work in life was in a gun shop in Windsor, Vermont, when he was actuated by a "boyish ambition to do something to make life worth while living."

At the age of nineteen Mr. Eaton had the care of an important contract at Colt's Armory in Hartford. For thirty-four years he had a large contract with the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, in Bridgeport, but during this long period of activity he found time for many other business enterprises. For three years he was president of a steel mill at Windsor Locks, and for ten years he was a partner in an extensive dry goods business in Bridgeport, known as W. B. Hall & Company. At the time of his death, August 16, 1906, he was president of the Bryant Electric Company and of the Perkins Electric Switch Manufacturing Company. He was a trustee of the original Bridgeport Savings Bank, the first savings bank of Bridgeport.

Mr. Eaton was twice married, in 1872 to Ellen Doten, and in 1888 to Mary L. Hawley. There are no children living.

In politics he was always a Republican "when the party was well represented." In religion he was a Congregationalist. His favorite amusements were reading, riding, whist, and music. He was a member of the Seaside Club of Bridgeport, and of the Bridgeport Yacht Club and had been a member of the South Congregational Church since 1860.

When Mr. Eaton was a young man he was one of a quartet who sang on the stage when President Lincoln made his first address in Bridgeport, and from him learned the lessons taught from an earnest, honest, simple life. He believed that "the Divine Ruler of all things has a plan and purpose for every human being, and that the great purpose of life should be to learn what this plan is and humbly and faithfully labor to accomplish it." In this way one can put the most success and satisfaction into life. "Never doubt God's help in right doing."

HENRY SEYMOUR MYGATT

MYGATT, HENRY SEYMOUR, banker, of New Milford, Litchfield County, Connecticut, was born in that town August 30th, 1846, and is the son of Andrew B. Mygatt, a merchant and bank president, and a man of great integrity, sound judgment and intellectual and business ability, who held many important public offices, including those of state representative and senator, railroad commissioner, bank commissioner and national bank examiner. Mr. Mygatt's mother was Caroline Canfield Mygatt and a woman of strong intellect and character that bore marked influence on her son's personality and conduct.

A healthy boy, brought up in a New England village and hampered by no financial difficulties, Henry Mygatt was able to secure a good education. He attended the public schools of New Milford, The Gunnery at Washington, Connecticut, Adelphi Institute in New Milford and the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, where he graduated with the class of 1865. The following year he began business as a merchant in New Milford and in so doing he followed both the example and the wishes of his father. He continued in the mercantile business until 1871, when he became interested in finance and banking and in 1872 he became assistant national bank examiner and served in this capacity until 1877, when he was offered the position of assistant cashier in the National Bank of New Milford. In 1883 he was made cashier of that bank and he continued in that position until November, 1905, when he was elected president. He has confined his efforts and attention almost wholly to his immediate business, though he was town treasurer for one year and was a director in the New Milford Fire Association for a number of years.

Mr. Mygatt is a member and past master of St. Peter's Lodge, F. and A. M. In creed he is a Congregationalist and for the past ten years he has served with great zeal and efficiency on the committee of the First Ecclesiastical Society of New Milford. He is an adherent of the Republican party in politics, but has voted independently

at times. His family consists of a wife and three sons, Frederick E., Andrew B., and Roland F. Mygatt. Mrs. Mygatt, whom he married in Stonington 1869, was Nancy Eels Faxon.

According to Mr. Mygatt's judgment "the best general public service that can be rendered at present is to work for purity of the ballot, and the essentials of success in life are high ideals, integrity, industry and perseverance. He who would succeed must avoid mistakes both in action and decision." These are the words of a man who has concentrated his efforts along a single line of work with most successful results and who has set an example of worthy and clean citizenship.

Henry E Fairchild

HENRY ELBERT FAIRCHILD

FAIRCHILD, HENRY ELBERT, builder and contractor, vice-president of the H. Wales Lines Company of Meriden, was born in Woodbridge, New Haven County, Connecticut, September 25th, 1838. His parents were Lyman Fairchild and Lucy Baldwin Fairchild, his father being a farmer whose strongest trait was his love of order. Mr. Fairchild is descended from a very old family in whose veins run Scottish and English blood. In Scotland, from whence the family originally passed to England, the name was spelled Fairbairn. In England the name of Fairchild is of ancient origin, and on the family crest there are three crescents and three birds (Martlets), indicating three pilgrimages to the Holy Land some time during the Crusades (1096-1400). The first American ancestor was Thomas Fairchild, who came from England and settled in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1639. He was a representative man of his day, being the first magistrate of the town, and his first child, Samuel, born August 31st, 1640, was probably the first white child born in Stratford.

The line of descent is as follows: Thomas Fairchild, from England in 1639, died December 14, 1670, married first the daughter of Robert Seabrook in 1639, either in England or shortly after landing in Stratford. In 1662 he went to London, England, and there married Mrs. Katharine Craig, December 22d, 1662. He had four sons by his first wife and two by his second.

Zechariah Fairchild, son of Thomas, by his first wife, born December 14th, 1641, died June 23d, 1703, married Hannah Beach, November 3d, 1681. He was a blacksmith and joined the Stratfield Church in 1699. He had nine children, the youngest being Abiel.

Abiel Fairfield, son of Zechariah, born January 15th, 1703, died August 14th, 1785, married Lois Riggs, August 8th, 1728. "Received in Communion from ye pastor and Church of Stratford October 28th, 1745, to Congregational Church of Oxford." He married his second wife, Mrs. Mary Peck, May 10th, 1757. (No children by second wife.)

Abiel Fairchild, son of Abiel, born 1730, died December 15th, 1815, married Zerviah, daughter of Bennajah Johnson, September 3d, 1761. He had one son, John, and three daughters. On the town records of Oxford for year 1779, we find the name of Abiel Fairchild, Jr., mentioned frequently in connection with committees to procure clothing and supplies for soldiers of the Revolution. Early in March, 1780, he was on a committee as inspector of provisions.

John Fairchild, son of Abiel, born April 11th, 1777, died October 7th, 1852, married Mary Lyman January 31st, 1796. He had three sons, Abial, Lyman, and Styles. Lyman Fairchild, son of John, and father of the subject of this article was born February 8th, 1803, died April 13th, 1884.

Like the average boy of his time Mr. Fairchild lived in the country and spent some time every day at work on the farm. He was healthy and industrious, and after a brief schooling chose a trade that involved plenty of outdoor labor. He began work in 1854 in the employ of Smith & Sperry, masons, of New Haven, Connecticut. In 1865 he went to work for Perkins & Lines, in Meriden, and made himself so valuable that one year later he was admitted to the firm. This firm continued till 1878, when Mr. Perkins withdrew and Mr. Fairchild secured a larger interest in the business, and the name was changed to H. Wales Lines Company. In 1888 the firm was incorporated with Mr. Lines as president, Mr. Fairchild as vice-president, and L. A. Miller as secretary. The H. Wales Company has not only steadily expanded with the growth of the city of Meriden, but has had many other important contracts throughout the State, till today it is one of the largest building concerns in New England. Nearly all the factories, business blocks, schools, churches, and better class of private residences of Meriden have been erected by them, and their permanent character tells of the thorough manner with which this firm does it work.

Mr. Fairchild has been twice married; his first wife was Mary Elizabeth Clark, whom he married in 1862, and who was a daughter of David Clark of Seymour, and in 1891 he married Mary Elizabeth Bliss, a descendant of Jonathan Brown, one of the first settlers of Brimfield, Massachusetts. By his first wife he has two children now living, George W., a real estate broker of Meriden, and Frederick L., until recently associated with his father. Mr. Fairchild is a member

of Meridian Lodge F. and A. M., and of St. Elmo Commandery Knights Templar. In politics he has always been an adherent of the Republican party. His religious connections are with the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM GOLD BRINSMADE

BRINSMADE, WILLIAM GOLD, educator and principal of Ridge School in Washington, Connecticut, was born in Springfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts, January 21st, 1858. He is descended from a long line of notable ancestors dating back to John and Mary Brinsmade who came from England to Charlestown, Massachusetts, before 1638. In 1650 John Brinsmade moved to Stratford, Connecticut, and during the years 1669-1671 he represented that town in the General Court. His grandson, Lieutenant Daniel Brinsmade was prominent in Military circles, and was the father of the Rev. Daniel Brinsmade, a graduate of Yale and for forty-five years a clergyman in Washington, Connecticut.

This distinguished divine married a niece of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Their son, Judge Daniel Nathaniel Brinsmade, was also a graduate of Yale. General Daniel B. Brinsmade, a son of the Judge was born in 1782 and died in 1861. He married Mary W. Gold of Cornwall, Connecticut, a descendant of Major Nathan Gold of English origin, who died in America in 1684.

Mr. Brinsmade's father, William Bartlett Brinsmade was the youngest son of General Brinsmade. He graduated from Yale in 1840, became a civil engineer, and was for many years superintendent of the Connecticut River Railroad. His death occurred in 1880. His wife, Charlotte Blake Chapin, of Springfield, Massachusetts, was a lineal descendant of Dean Samuel Chapin who emigrated from Wales and settled in Springfield about 1640. He was the founder of the Chapin family in this country.

Mr. Brinsmade prepared for college at the Springfield High School and was graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1881 with the degree of A.B. In September following his graduation, he became an instructor at the Gunnery School, Washington, Connecticut, and taught the classics in that school until 1894, when he established the Ridge School for boys. The latter is a college preparatory

school for about twenty boys and is situated on a part of what was once known as the Brinsmade farm, originally owned by the Rev. Daniel Brinsmade.

Mr. Brinsmade has been active in town affairs especially along religious and educational lines. He has been a member of the town school committee since 1888 and has held the offices of secretary and chairman of the board.

Since 1889 he has been clerk of the First Ecclesiastical Society of Washington and he has been chairman of the Society Committee since 1892. He has held other local offices for some years, such as secretary of the Washington Library Association and director of the Congregational Choir. For several years he conducted the Washington Glee Club, which gave one or more concerts each year and he is now president of the Washington Choral Club.

In politics he votes independently. He is a member of the Harvard Union, Harvard Teachers' Association, the Harvard Club of Connecticut, the Connecticut Association of High and Classical School Teachers, the Litchfield County University Club, the Civil Service Reform Association, the Pi Eta Society of Harvard.

On December 23d, 1885, Mr. Brinsmade married Ada Gibson Colton, daughter of the Rev. W. S. Colton (Yale 1850) who held pastorates in Connecticut for over thirty years and in Litchfield County for over twenty years. They have a daughter, Dorothy Chapin Brinsmade, born in 1892.

DAVID FREDERICK HOLLISTER

HOLLISTER, HON. DAVID FREDERICK, late lawyer, bank president, former judge of probate, and collector of internal revenue, born in Washington, Litchfield County, Connecticut, March 31st, 1836, was a descendant of John Hollister who came from England in 1642 and was admitted a Freeman at the General Court in Boston in 1643. Another of Mr. Hollister's early ancestors was Lieutenant John Hollister, a famous Indian fighter, and a third, Captain Gideon Hollister, was an officer in the American army during the Revolution. David Hollister's father was Gideon Hollister, a farmer and mill owner, a man of great honesty, common sense and stability who was entrusted with many public offices and lived a life of great usefulness. His first wife, David Hollister's mother, was Harriet Jackson, a most superior woman whose influence upon her son was good and strong in every phase of his character and life. These excellent parents brought up their son David on the family farm, teaching him to do his share of farm work outside of school hours, but giving him the highest educational advantages. He was a healthy, vigorous boy who delighted in fishing and hunting and all the country sports. He evinced a great fondness for books, preferring Walter Scott as his favorite author. He took part of the college preparatory course at "The Gunnery," the celebrated school in Washington, Connecticut, and entered Yale upon examination without the full preparation. In his Senior year he was elected first president of the Linonian Literary and Debating Society, which was then considered the highest tribute to scholarship in the gift of the class. When he left home for New Haven and bade his friends good-bye, he assured them that they would not see him again till he was a member of the Class of '31, though he had many misgivings as to his success in passing the examination. To his surprise and great delight, however, he passed the Dubeon in safety. This he always attributed in a great measure to an experience, serious enough in the time of it, that he had with

Prof. Kingsley, who examined him in Latin. The professor gave him an exceedingly tough oration to translate, which he knew at a glance could not be trifled with or extemporized on with safety, and so he told the professor frankly that he could not read the selection. "What, what, young gentleman," said the professor, "did you not know that this book was in the preparatory course?" "Yes, sir," replied the applicant, "but I did not have time after I decided to enter this class to complete the whole preparatory course." The professor commenced to close the book, with a look on his face which seemed also to the applicant to close the door of hope for admission to the class. In a fit of desperation the applicant exclaimed, "I can give you the derivation and meaning of every word on the page, construct the sentences properly, and parse them correctly." With a doubtful smile upon his face, the professor told him he might try it. The trial proved that the applicant had a fair knowledge of the principles and construction of the Latin language, and the professor called a halt. The professor then turned to another portion of the book and asked if he could read that. It was simply a narrative, and the boy replied, "I never saw it before, but I can read it," which he proceeded to do to the entire satisfaction of the professor. "Now, young gentleman," said the professor, "tell me why you did not attempt to read my first selection?" "Because," replied he, "it was a speech, and I knew nothing whatever of the occasion or subject matter and could not enter into the spirit of it so as to translate it intelligently, and knew I should only make a fool of myself if I attempted it." A pleasant smile spread over the professor's fatherly face as he expressed himself satisfied; and he proved ever afterwards during the entire college course a most kind and considerate friend. Mr. Hollister graduated in 1851 and the following December was admitted to the Litchfield County Bar and immediately opened a law office in Salisbury, Connecticut. In 1854 he removed to Bridgeport, where he has resided ever since. In 1866 he received the honorary degree of M.A. from Yale University.

In 1858 Mr. Hollister was elected Judge of Probate for the district of Bridgeport and re-elected in 1859. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed him collecter of internal revenue for the fourth district of Connecticut and he served in that capacity until the consolidation of the second and fourth districts, when he was appointed

FREDERICK W. READ

READ, FREDERICK WRIGHT, treasurer and general manager of the Read Carpet Company of Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Connecticut, was born in the village of Waterloo New York, June 24th, 1854. He is a descendant of John Read, who came from England to America in the seventeenth century, and he is the son of Charles A. Read, a manufacturer, and Cynthia Wright Read. His mother's influence has been the strongest and best one ever exerted upon Frederick Read's life, and was good and lasting on every phase of his conduct and character.

A healthy, industrious and studious boy, Frederick Read spent his youthful days in wholesome activity. He took a great interest in building, and showed an aptitude for business at an early age. He prepared for college at Greylock Institute in Williamstown, Massachusetts, but never matriculated as he began his life work in Bridgeport at the age of nineteen. He preferred business experience to professional study and decided to lose no time in obtaining it. He was, however, as studious in early manhood as in boyhood and has always read history and natural philosophy with great appreciation and pleasure.

His first business experience was with the Read Carpet Company, which was founded by his father, Charles A. Read, and his uncle, David M. Read, in Bridgeport in 1868, with which he has remained ever since. For the last fifteen years he has been treasurer and general manager of the Read Carpet Company and has made the development of that business his chief interest.

Mr. Read is a Republican in politics and has held a number of local public offices. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Sea Side, Brooklawn, and other local clubs. Mr. Read was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association in Bridgeport and devoted considerable time for many years to the interests of that work, being a member of the building committee and a member and secretary of its board of trustees. He is a member of the First

Presbyterian Church and was for ten years superintendent of its Sunday School. For exercise and recreation he finds the greatest benefit and enjoyment in automobiling. His family consists of a wife and five children. Mrs. Read was Harriet Hollister, daughter of David F. Hollister, whom he married May 21st, 1878.

The answer which Mr. Read gives to the question as to what are the essentials of a successful career is brief and indicative of his own course in life. He says — "Do your best in the position you are in as a preparation for a better one. Don't be in too great haste for advancement."

GEORGE E. SAVAGE

SAVAGE, GEORGE EDWIN, of Meriden, president of Manning, Bowman and Company and a man of broad activities in business, club and church life, is the son of Edwin and Frances Sophia (Wilcox) Savage and a descendant of one of the oldest Connecticut families founded by John Savage who settled in Middletown in 1652. In 1674 this same John Savage is recorded to have possessed 1,207 acres of land on the banks of the Connecticut River and his name also appears as one of the organizers of the First Congregational Church in Middletown. Seth Savage, the great grandfather of the present George E. Savage, was a corporal in the Revolutionary War. George E. Savage was born in Berlin, Connecticut, February 27th, 1851, and until he outgrew the district school he remained on his father's farm where he was busy outside of school hours. He later attended Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, which he left at the age of seventeen before fully completing the course. He took this step at the advice of his uncle, the late Horace C. Wilcox, who convinced him of the advantage of accepting the earliest business opportunity and secured him a position with the Meriden Britannia Company.

By diligent study and keen attention to the detail of the silver plate industry young Mr. Savage soon attained to a thorough mastery of the business and was soon made manager of the company's sales rooms in Meriden. He held this office for twenty-five years at the end of which he resigned to become general manager of Manning, Bowman and Company. Since Mr. Savage assumed the management that Company has enjoyed remarkable growth and prosperity. Since 1898 he has been its treasurer and president.

At various times Mr. Savage has acted as director in many important concerns, including Foster, Merriam & Company, the Meriden Savings Bank and the Meriden National Bank. He is very prominent socially and his progressive ideas and unusual executive ability make him a leader in all affairs that engage his interest. He

is a member of the Home Club of Meriden and of the Captain John Couch Branch of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a devoted member and a trustee of the First Congregational Church of Meriden.

On June 9th, 1875, Mr. Savage married Charlotte P. Foster, daughter of Albert Foster, one of the founders of Foster, Merriam & Company. Mr. and Mrs. Savage have one son, Albert Wilcox Savage, born in 1889.

THE SONS OF PLINY JEWELL, SR.

WHILE emigrants of Connecticut birth and ancestry have filled a large place in the development of the West, her blood in turn has been enriched by valuable contribution from northern New England. Thomas Jewell, founder of the family in America, born in England, received in 1639 a grant of land at Mount Wallaston, Mass., first settled ten years earlier, and incorporated as Braintree in 1640. Thence his descendants scattered to found new homes in the infant colonies. Pliny Jewell, Sr., of the sixth generation from Thomas, was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, in 1797. He married, September 9th, 1819, Emily Alexander, daughter of a prominent citizen of Cheshire County, a woman of strong character and attractive personality, deeply interested through a long life in religious and benevolent work. His native town offered to Mr. Jewell an honorable and fairly successful career. He was known as a leading man of the community and was called to fill various positions of responsibility. But the field was too narrow for his ambitious spirit. After travel and reflection he selected Hartford as a promising center for the development of his business, moving thither in 1845. In the new field he began business by running a tan-yard near Little River, on what is now Bushnell Park.

For several generations his ancestors in the male line had been tanners, so that he brought to the work all the knowledge and skill of the time. In 1848 he opened a shop on Trumbull Street for making leather belts, having been the third person in America to engage in this special business. The father and his sons after him did much to educate the manufacturers of the United States, and indirectly of Europe, to substitute this means for the conveyance of power in place of the costly and cumbersome system of gearing, then largely in use. For a number of years work in the shop was performed almost entirely by hand, the few mechanical appliances employed being rude and primitive. Four of the five sons — Pliny, Jr., Mar-

shall, Charles A., and Lyman B. — were successively admitted into the partnership, which under the name of P. Jewell & Sons, soon won a world-wide reputation for the magnitude and excellence of its products.

In 1863 the firm bought the plating factory of the Rogers Brothers, at the corner of Trumbull and Hicks Streets, which they enlarged and partially rebuilt. The structure is now 185 by 44 feet, five stories high, with an ell of three stories. With an abundance of room and steam power and machinery — invented mostly by manufacturers of shoes, but adapted by the firm to the requirements of belt-making — the business, under the stimulus imparted by the War, expanded with great rapidity.

About 1856 they established a tannery at Detroit, Mich., where for twenty-five years their leather was chiefly prepared. At present they are operating large tanneries at Rome, Ga., whence their materials for belting are almost exclusively drawn.

In 1869, at the ripe age of seventy-two, Pliny Jewell, Sr., passed away, having lived to see the establishment he founded the largest of the kind in the country, and bequeathing, as a still more precious inheritance, the record of a noble and spotless life. After a brief illness, Marshall Jewell followed, in February, 1883, at the high tide of vigorous manhood, crowned with honors and beloved by a wide circle of devoted friends. Having served three terms as governor of Connecticut, he was appointed United States minister to the Court of St. Petersburg in 1873. While there he negotiated the trade-mark treaty with Russia, and discovered the process of making scented Russian leather, and was afterwards instrumental in introducing its successful manufacture into this country. The following year he was recalled to take the position of postmaster-general in the cabinet of President Grant. At Washington he endeavored to conduct the affairs of the department on strict business principles, becoming, in the execution of the policy, the terror of lazy clerks and dishonest contractors. Questionable schemes found in him a watchful critic, and fraudulent ones an unrelenting foe. During his administration the efficiency of the service was greatly increased, and the expenditures diminished. He plowed up old abuses without stopping to count the personal cost or consequences, and introduced new methods which

worked so admirably that no successor has dreamed of changing them.

But the path of the reformer in public affairs does not lead through green pastures or beside the still waters. The mild approval of good men — a tenuous support in the wear and weariness of prolonged conflict — opposed feeble resistance to the organized hostility that strikes back through a thousand open and secret channels. Individual efforts to checkmate the semi-respectable predatory class that encamp in force around most public treasuries from which many millions are annually disbursed, end in final martyrdom, except at infrequent intervals when, under the provocation of some special enormity, the people rise against the offenders in short but possibly sharp and decisive spasms of indignation.

July 14th, 1876, Gov. Jewell retired from the cabinet. In 1880 he was called to take the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, and performed a leading part in directing the contest which ended in the election of President Garfield.

Gov. Jewell married Esther E. Dickinson, October 6th, 1852, and left two daughters.

Harvey Jewell, the only son not associated with the business in Hartford, was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, June 26th, 1820; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1844; studied law in the office of Lyman Mason of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar August 11th, 1847. He acquired special skill in drafting contracts, charters and other instruments where slight errors might open the way to litigation and loss. He became an authority in maritime law, his opinions having almost the weight of judicial decisions. From an early period he yielded to the fascinations of politics, first as a Whig and later as a Republican. In 1851, '52 and '61 he was a member of the City Council of Boston, and from 1867 to 1871 of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, serving most of the time as speaker with a degree of intelligence and impartiality that won the approval of both parties. So great was the appreciation of his merits that in the State Republican Convention of 1871, in a triangular contest, a strong body of adherents pushed him enthusiastically for the nomination for the governorship. His withdrawal in favor of William B. Washburn made that gentleman the candidate instead of

L. B. Isnell

Benjamin F. Butler. In 1875 President Grant appointed Mr. Jewell judge of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims. After holding that position two years he resumed the practice of law in Boston, where he died December 8th, 1881. Dartmouth conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1875. On December 26th, 1849, he married Susan Bradley, daughter of Hon. Richard Bradley of Concord, and was survived by two daughters. Mr. Jewell was a gentleman of commanding presence, kindly heart and gracious manners.

Under an act of incorporation granted by the state in 1881, the Jewell Belting Company was organized in 1883, as successors to P. Jewell & Sons. The capital stock of $800,000 is owned by the family except a small fraction in the hands of faithful employees. Pliny Jewell, Jr., was elected president; Lyman B. Jewell vice-president; Charles A. Jewell treasurer, and Charles E. Newton secretary. After the death of Charles A. Jewell, June 25th, 1905, Charles E. Newton was elected treasurer, and Charles L. Tolles secretary. Other officers remain as at first.

In 1890 the company added to the works a brick building of massive walls, 96 by 60 feet, rising five stories above the basement. West of the old counting-room they also built an extension, 18 by 32 feet, finished in hard woods, for the private use of the executive officers.

A closely related industry is the Jewell Pin Company, largely owned and managed by the same parties. It was chartered in 1881, with a capital of $60,000. The factory, in the rear of the belting works, consists of two buildings, each 80 by 25 feet, and two stories high. The machines are all made on the premises, and each one is capable of turning out 160 pins a minute. By a single process the wire is cut, headed, sharpened and polished. After passing through a process of whitening and cleansing in bulk, the pins are put upon paper by other machines equally ingenious. The company makes over thirty sizes. Another ancillary industry located on the same premises and under the same general management is the Jewell Pad Company.

Pliny Jewell, Jr., born at Winchester, New Hampshire, September 1st, 1823, since 1848 has been associated with the business established in Hartford by the father, and president of the company since

its incorporation. He is a director of the Hartford National Bank, of the Travelers Insurance Company, a trustee in the Hartford Trust Company, vice-president of the Hartford Board of Trade from the time of organization, etc.

He married, September 5th, 1845, Caroline Bradbury and has two children.

Lyman B. Jewell, born in Winchester, New Hampshire, August 29th, 1827, received his preliminary training in the dry goods commission business between 1856 and 1872. In 1873 he moved to Hartford to become associated with other members of the family in the manufacture of belting. He has been vice-president of all the allied companies since the several dates of organization. He is a director in the Phœnix Insurance Company, the American National Bank, the Southern New England Telephone Company, etc. In January, 1858, he married Charlotte Williams of Boston.

Charles A. Jewell, the youngest son of the family, was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, March 29th, 1841. In the Civil War he served as adjutant of the Twenty-second Connecticut Regiment during the term of enlistment. He was treasurer of the Belting Company from 1883 till his death in 1905. For many years he was president of the Hartford Y. M. C. A. and always a zealous promoter of religious activities. In 1866 he married Julia W. Brown, who survives him.

The brothers have had marked characteristics in common. It is a boon, like them, to be born optimists, to look out upon the world joyously, to see the sunny side of situations, to radiate contagious happiness, to be by nature kindly and helpful, and in the presence of the darker mysteries of existence to submit in the faith that by a Higher Power in unseen ways all is ordered well. Persons ever associated either in private or public affairs with Harvey or Marshall Jewell still cherish the memory of them with unabated tenderness. We may not speak so freely of the living, but they are true scions of the stock and the practice of the same virtues bring like returns.

F. J. Kingsbury

FREDERICK JOHN KINGSBURY, JR.

KINGSBURY, FREDERICK JOHN, Jr., president of the Bridgeport Brass Company, president A. P. Swoyer Co., Philadelphia, secretary and treasurer and director of the Bridgeport Electric Manufacturing Co., also ex-president Bridgeport Manufacturers' Association, and prominent churchman and clubman of New Haven, Connecticut, was born in Waterbury, July 7th, 1863. The Kingsbury family, which he represents, has been known and honored in New England since early Colonial days and numbers many men of distinction in military and ministerial callings and in public and private life. The first of the family to settle in America was Henry Kingsbury who came from Suffolk County, England, with Gov. Winthrop in 1635, was one of the founders of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and afterwards became a prominent citizen of Haverhill, Massachusetts. His son and grandson were leaders of public affairs in Norwich. Another early ancestor, Thomas Leavenworth, settled in Stratford in 1660. Charles Denison Kingsbury, grandfather of Mr. Kingsbury, was selectman, town treasurer, member of school board and a most successful merchant and farmer. Mr. Kingsbury's father, Frederick John Kingsbury, is well known throughout the State as a distinguished lawyer, banker, manufacturer and scholar, a former State representative, an ex-member of the Corporation of Yale University and as the present president of the Citizens' National Bank of Waterbury. He is a director in many business, public and philanthropic institutions, an active and zealous Episcopalian and one of Waterbury's most honored and useful citizens. He is a former president of the American Social Science Association and has received three honorary degrees from leading New England Universities. Mr. Kingsbury's mother was Alathea Ruth Scovill.

After completing elementary studies in the English and Classical School of Waterbury, Frederick Kingsbury, Jr., went to St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire. He then took a special course in mechanical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Tech-

nology in Boston. This was in 1882 and 1883 and in the fall of the latter year he became engaged in "general work" in the rolling mills of the Scovill Manufacturing Company in Waterbury. He remained in the employ of this concern until 1889, when he became secretary of the Aluminum Brass and Bronze Company of Bridgeport. In 1889 he resigned from that position to become secretary of the Bridgeport Brass Company, of which he became treasurer in 1902 and president in 1905. He is still the head of that enormous company and makes the development of its interests the chief business of life.

Like his father and forefathers Mr. Kingsbury is active and influential in church work and is an Episcopalian. From 1889 to 1896 he was vestryman and treasurer of St. Paul's Church, Fairfield, and he is now vestryman of St. Thomas' Church, New Haven. He has also been a delegate to the Diocesan Conventions of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the executive committee of the Connecticut Civil Service Reform Association. He is a member of the college fraternity, Delta Psi, of the St. Anthony and Lotos Clubs of New York, of the University and Algonquin Clubs of Bridgeport and of the Quinnipiack, the Country and Lawn Clubs of New Haven. Golf is his favorite exercise and recreation. His political views are those of the Republican party. His family consists of a wife, Adèle Townsend Kingsbury, whom he married in 1886, and two children, Ruth Kingsbury and Frederick John Kingsbury, third.

JAMES GILBERT WOODRUFF

WOODRUFF, JAMES GILBERT, president of the William L. Gilbert Clock Company of Winsted, Litchfield County, Connecticut, and one of the leading manufacturers of Litchfield County, was born in Northfield Society, a village in the town of Litchfield, August 27th, 1842, a son of Isaac Benjamin and Sarah Ann Gilbert Woodruff. His father was a clock manufacturer and president of the Company until his death April, 1900, when his son succeeded him. Mr. Woodruff describes his father as a plain, unassuming, modest and quiet man whose only ventures in public life were in the capacities of selectman and representative, one term each. The mother was a woman of considerable intellectual force who greatly influenced her son's mental life and habits. Her brother, Mr. Woodruff's uncle, was William L. Gilbert who was known as Winsted's greatest philanthropist. He was the founder and first president of the Gilbert Clock Company and he built and endowed the Gilbert School and the Gilbert Home, two of the finest institutions for the public benefit in the State. Mr. Woodruff's maternal grandfather was James Gilbert, formerly of Northfield Society of the town of Litchfield, Connecticut. On his father's side Mr. Woodruff traces his ancestry back only to his great-great-grandfather, Isaac Woodruff of Watertown, Connecticut, who was the father of Isaac N. and the grandfather of Isaac Benjamin.

Industry, thrift and an unusual capacity for work, both of mind and body, characterized James G. Woodruff in early youth just as in his mature life. He lived in a village and was educated at the select schools and academy in Litchfield. From the time he was nine years old be began working in his uncle's clock factory outside of school hours and, as he was strong and healthy, he was able to do much work both manual and mental. He read many treatises on mechanical and scientific subjects and was well informed on history and on all political questions of the day. At seventeen he left school to give his whole time to the factory work that had previously absorbed all the time that could be spared from study. He began as

a humble floor sweeper and rose through all grades and stages of the clock-making industry to his present high position. His natural mechanical inclinations coupled with the financial advantages of being associated in business with his uncle and father determined that he should remain in the clock business all his life and his great success had shown the wisdom of his early decision. The Company was founded by his uncle who was its president until 1890, after which Mr. Woodruff's father was president until 1900, since when James G. Woodruff has held the presidency. The Gilbert Clock Company is one of the oldest industries of its kind in this State and has grown to extensive proportions through the addition of several new brick buildings since 1900. Its products are marketed all over the civilized world and there are branch offices in New York, Chicago, Boston, London, Australia, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and many other places. The Company employs six hundred hands and averages an annual output of about one million dollars.

With the exception of three months service in the 2nd Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, at the time of the Civil War, Mr. Woodruff has devoted his entire manhood to the business of clock manufacturing. For relaxation from business cares he has obeyed the dictates of an innate ambition and strong constitution and has worked at agriculture instead of following up any kind of sport or athletics. He has never sought or held public office, but has always supported the Republican party with great loyalty. His religious ties are with the Episcopal Church. Fraternal relations have had no part in his busy life. His family numbers a wife and three children. Mrs. Woodruff was Abbie Elizabeth Osborn, daughter of George S. and Edna A. Osborn of Watertown, Connecticut, whom he married on May 10th, 1864. The children are a son, George Benjamin, and two daughters, Edna Louise, now Mrs. Allen Hubbard of Boston, Massachusetts, and Florence Gilbert, now Mrs Everett W. Farmer of Boston, Massachusetts. The Woodruff home is in Winsted.

The story of Mr. Woodruff's life reveals his sound principles and singleness of purpose in every event and result. He has worked steadily and intelligently at one line of work and as a result now stands at the head of that work. In his own words and experience the secret of success lies in "most rigid integrity, eternal industry, one aim in life and that followed unceasingly."

CHARLES HINE NETTLETON

NETTLETON, CHARLES HINE, President of the New Haven Gas Light Company, President and Treasurer of the Derby Gas Company, bank president and a prominent man of Derby, New Haven County, Connecticut, was born in New Haven, June 29th, 1850. He is descended from Samuel Nettleton who came from England about 1640, settling first in Wethersfield, Conn., and afterwards was one of those who bought Totoket (Branford) in 1644, and moved there in that year. His descendants afterwards settled in Milford, and later some moved to Washington, Conn., and Mr. Nettleton is descended from the latter branch. His parents were Charles and Ellen Hine Nettleton, the former a lawyer by profession and the latter a woman of very strong moral influence.

New York City was Charles H. Nettleton's boyhood home and for eight years he attended the public schools there, he then spent a year at the "Gunnery" in Washington, Conn., and immediately after entered the College of the City of New York and took the scientific course leading to the degree of B.S. upon his graduation in 1870..

As soon as he left college Mr. Nettleton went to Mt. Vernon, New York, to act as manager of the gas plant supplying that place. In 1873 he was made its Secretary and he held this office until 1890, when the company. sold. In 1871 he came to Derby, Conn., to take charge of the construction of the Derby Gas Co's. plant which was then being built and on the organization of the company he was elected Secretary and Treasurer. He occupied these offices until 1900 when he was elected President, retaining the office of Treasurer, but retiring from the office of Secretary. Since 1900 he has also been President of the New Haven Gas Light Company.

The other important offices held by Mr. Nettleton since he has made Derby the center of his business and civic interests, are the Presidency of the Birmingham National Bank of Derby and the position of General Manager of the Birmingham Water Company of

Derby which he has held since 1874. He was a warden of the borough of Shelton during the first two years of its existence.

Mr. Nettleton is a member of the college fraternity Alpha Delta Phi, and the scholarly society of Phi Beta Kappa. He also belongs to the Graduates, Quinnipiack and Union League Clubs of New Haven and the Lotos and Alpha Delta Phi Clubs of New York. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight Templar. In politics he is a republican and in religious belief a Protestant Episcopalian. For exercise and amusement he enjoys fishing and golf.

On November 11th, 1874, Mr. Nettleton married Katharine Arnold, daughter of Joseph Arnold who for many years was Cashier of The Birmingham National Bank of Derby. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nettleton, Katharine Arnold Nettleton and Ellen Arnold Nettleton. Their home is on Seymour Avenue, Derby, Connecticut.

WILLIAM BRADFORD BOARDMAN

BOARDMAN, WILLIAM BRADFORD, lawyer, who has made his mark in railway litigation in Connecticut and is a resident of Bridgeport, was born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, August 22d, 1871. He is the son of M. Bradford Boardman, a Congregational clergyman, and Ellen E. Barber Boardman. He is paternally descended from a most distinguished and historic personage, Gov. William Bradford, who came from England to Plymouth in the *Mayflower* in 1620. Another early ancestor, Thomas Boardman, came from England to Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century.

William Bradford Boardman spent his youthful days in New Britain and prepared for college at the New Britain High School. He then entered Yale University, where he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of A.B. The following three years he spent in teaching in the University School in Bridgeport and at the close of this experience he entered Yale Law School, where he took his LL. B. degree in 1898. He was admitted to the Fairfield County Bar as soon as he finished his law course and immediately entered upon the practice of law in Bridgeport.

From 1898 to 1906 Mr. Boardman practiced law in Bridgeport, associated with Goodwin Stoddard. In September, 1906, he became assistant attorney for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, taking charge of the steam and trolley litigation in Connecticut, with his office in New Haven. In November, 1907, he formed a partnership with George E. Hill, making the law firm of Hill & Boardman, now engaged in extensive and successful legal practice in Bridgeport.

Mr. Boardman is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics he unites with the Republican party. He is a member of the University Club of Bridgeport, of the Zeta Psi college fraternity, and of the Corbey Court Law School society. In 1907 he was ap-

pointed a member of the State Bar Examining Committee. Tennis is his favorite recreation.

On February 22d, 1901, Mr. Boardman married Alice Burr Hall. One child, Bradford, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Boardman.

HENRY REMER PARROTT

PARROTT, HENRY REMER, president of the Parrott Varnish Company of Bridgeport and a man of great activity and prominence in the political, social and religious as well as in the business life of his city, was born in Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Connecticut, on January 4th, 1829. His father was Frederick Wells Parrott, a varnish manufacturer, who was at different times selectman, road and bridge commissioner, alderman and member of common council. Through him Mr. Parrott is a direct descendant of Governor Wells. Mr. Parrott's mother was Lucelia Ann Remer Parrott, a woman of admirable character and uplifting influence. She was a descendant of Captain Joseph Riggs, Senior, who was an uncle of Gen. David Humphreys, aid-de-camp to Washington and minister to Spain and Portugal.

In boyhood Henry Parrott lived in Bridgeport, the city of his birth and of his mature life as well. He was well and strong and had no difficulty in securing a good education. He studied at private schools and at the Danbury Institute and showed a marked interest and proficiency in mathematics. At eighteen he entered the dry goods business and worked at it for eight years. Then, in 1854, he became the agent for Adams Express Company, which was organized in that year.

In 1869 the Parrott Varnish Company was organized and Mr. Parrott gave up the express business to become an officer in the family company. He was secretary and treasurer until 1891, when he became president, the office he still holds. He was also vice-president of the People's Steamboat Company of Bridgeport.

He cast his first vote for General Scott for president in 1852 and John C. Fremont in 1856. Mr. Parrott was very actively engaged in 1860 in the organizing and developing of the "Wide-awake" movement, which culminated in the election of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and which, owing to the reports of those

in sympathy with the South here, brought upon him the censure of the general superintendent of the Adams Express Company, but whose loyalty was completely vindicated when the company, after the Battle of Bull Run, was called upon by the Government to either place the management of the company in Washington in known loyal and competent hands or another company would succeed to the business, and, with five thousand to select from, Mr. Parrott was called upon to assume the position.

Mr. Parrott, in 1860, became chairman of the Republican Town Committee in Bridgeport and continued as such during the entire period of the Civil War. In 1887 he organized the Bridgeport Republican Club and was its first president. In 1888 he was elected one of the Connecticut delegation to the Republican National Convention at Chicago and was secretary of the delegation. In 1889 he was elected a member of the State Central Committee. Aside from these political honors and services he has been a member of common council for two terms, a member of the board of aldermen one term, and city police commissioner for a period of six years. He is also a director of the Bridgeport board of trade.

As zealous in church work as in business and public service, Mr. Parrott is a most devoted member of the First Congregational Society of Bridgeport and has been a member of its Society's Committee for forty years and chairman of that committee for the last fifteen years. He is a member of the Connecticut Historical Society, the Calumet Club and of the Seaside Club. Of the last named he was a charter member and one of the board of governors. His home is at 333 Golden Hill Street, Bridgeport. Mr. Parrott was married October 17th, 1854, to Annie Jane Garland of Boston, who died March 26th, 1895, and by whom he had three children, Frederick Wells Parrott, born July 17th, 1855, the present secretary and treasurer of The Parrott Varnish Company; Col. Frank Spooner Parrott, born December 11th, 1860, died January 30th, 1889, while a member of Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley's staff, and Hattie Garland Parrott, born March 16th, 1862, died June 4th, 1893. The present Mrs. Parrott was Miss Helen Reinders of New York City, whom he married February 18th, 1903.

The Parrott Varnish Company is now one of the most widely known and patronized industries of its kind in the country and car-

ries on a large, well-equipped and progressive business, exporting its products all over the world. Its success and prestige is largely accounted for in the integrity, business ability and energy of Henry Remer Parrott, its president and manager.

LINUS BUSHNELL NEAL

NEAL, LINUS BUSHNELL, treasurer of the Southington Savings Bank, was born in Wallingford, New Haven County, Connecticut, on February 20th, 1854. His father was Eber S. Neal, a farmer, and his mother was Catherine Bushnell Neal. Her influence was a very strong and good one upon her son's moral and intellectual life. Both parents set him examples of industry and economy which he was quick to follow and practice. His youthful days were spent in the country. He attended the district school during the winter months and supplemented that somewhat meagre education by intelligent reading at home so that at an early age he was familiar with the best in literature and history.

At the age of twenty Linus B. Neal entered the office of the Peck, Stow and Wilcox Company in Southington to perform the duties of bookkeeper. This was in February, 1875, and he remained in the office of that company until 1886. He remained in Southington after resigning from this clerical position, for the cause of his resignation was the offer of the office of treasurer of the Southington Savings Bank. He is still treasurer of that bank.

In politics Mr. Neal always votes the Democratic ticket. In creed he is a Congregationalist. He is a great lover of out-of-door life and considers shooting and fishing the ideal sports both for pleasure and for physical benefit. He believes that "a steady occupation and plenty of work" will insure success and his own life corroborates this theory.

Mr. Neal's family consists of a wife and three children. Mrs. Neal's maiden name was Eva N. Chidsey and the date of their marriage was November 22d, 1882. Their home is in Southington, of which town Mr. Neal has been a prominent and respected citizen since he went there to start out in business life at the age of twenty. His life is an industrious one devoted to one line of business with singleness of purpose and consequent thoroughness and success.

Charles Ray Palmer

CHARLES RAY PALMER, D.D.

PALMER, THE REV. CHARLES RAY, D.D., pastor emeritus of the First Congregational Church of Bridgeport and a fellow of Yale University, has been privileged to see the fulfillment of his early hope and constant ambition — that he might discharge his personal obligation toward his fellow men and lead a life of usefulness. And a life filled with good works knows not yet the end thereof.

He comes of a stalwart, determined, upright race. When he describes, as few others are competent to describe, the character of the Pilgrim Fathers, he necessarily puts before us the very traits which have marked his own career and which perhaps might be attributed in a measure to inheritance. For his ancestors were of those noble bands of self-denying men who came to America for freedom in worshiping God. His direct ancestor, William Palmer, left England in the *Fortune* in 1621, followed two years later by his wife, Frances, in the *Anne,* and together they lived, wrought and died in Plymouth Colony. He also is a descendant, on his paternal side, of John Alden, Richard Warren and others of the *Mayflower* party. His mother was a lineal descendant of John Ogden, named in the charter of Connecticut obtained by Winthrop. Her father was Major Marmaduke Waud, an Englishman who espoused America's cause in the War of 1812. Her name was Ann Maria Waud. She married Ray Palmer.

Ray Palmer, so widely known as a hymnologist and a voluminous writer of prose and verse, began his career in 1831 as a teacher, assistant to Professor E. A. Andrews, in the Young Ladies' Institute, in the building afterwards occupied by the late General William H. Russell's School for Boys. He became the head of the school, but gave it up in 1834 for the ministry and in 1835 took his first pastorate, in Bath, Me., whence he removed to Albany, N. Y., in 1850. He was a man who combined industry and fidelity with sagacity, a judicial temperament and a conciliatory spirit. Wise in council, he also

was energetic in affairs, and his writings won for him a lasting name and affection in the hearts of the people. He died in 1887.

Charles Ray Palmer was born in New Haven, on May 2d, 1834. Vigorous, hearty, zealous, he established a "sound body" for his "sound mind," but he cared more for books and music — as might be expected of Ray Palmer's son — than he did for sports. His mother's influence in molding his character was very considerable. What with learning, refinement and all the elements of "higher thought," it was a New England atmosphere in which he lived, and he says: "I was taught to do every kind of manual labor that the household life required, after the old New England fashion, a valuable preparation to be oneself a householder." For his reading, his tastes led him into history, biography and the classics.

After attending the high school in Bath, Me., he took two years at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., graduating there in 1851. Four years later he was graduated at Yale with the class of 1855, in which his scholarship won him distinction. In 1858, Yale conferred upon him the degree of M.A. On leaving Yale, with his mind set upon turning his faculties to their greatest usefulness, under an impulse which had its source in religion, he entered the Andover Theological Seminary, from which, on graduation in 1859, he received a degree the equivalent of B.D. He continued his studies at that institution a year longer. In 1889, Yale, in recognition of his merits, gave him the degree of D.D.

Inasmuch as he wished to make his own way after leaving college, his first work was as a private tutor in Mississippi in 1855. In 1860 he was ordained pastor in Salem, Mass., where he presided over the Tabernacle Church for twelve years. His call to the First Church of Bridgeport came in 1872, and for twenty-three years thereafter his power for good was felt not only in his own large church and in his home city, but throughout the state and beyond its borders.

His zeal for education was correlative with his zeal for religion. For ten years he was on the board of school committee in Salem, and has been connected with educational institutions ever since. From 1864 to 1881, he was director and for some years secretary of the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education. For a considerable period prior to 1872, he was a trustee of Dummer Academy of Byfield, Mass., and from 1871 to 1901, a corporate mem-

ber of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Other positions of trust included directorship in the General Hospital Society of Connecticut, where he has served as chairman of the prudential committee since 1896. At one time he was chaplain in the Veteran Organization known as the Salem Light Infantry, which is part of the noted 8th Massachusetts Regiment. On his retirement from his active pastorate in 1895, as pastor emeritus, he removed to New Haven, where he devotes much of his attention to Yale University, of which he was chosen fellow in 1880.

While he has published no volumes, he has written many pamphlets and discourses of a high order. These are not theological alone, but also are of a wide historic range. Among the sermons is one on "Preaching Christ to Men," preached in Mansfield College, Oxford, England, in 1889, and published in a memorial volume in London. Notable among his religio-historical discourses are his oration at the unveiling of the John Robinson memorial tablet in Leyden, Holland, July 24th, 1891, his paper on "The Pilgrim Fathers and What They Wrought," 1892, published by the Fairfield County Historical Society, and another on the Pilgrim Fathers, published by the Congregational Union of England and Wales, London, 1893, and his Historical Discourse at the Bi-centennial Celebration of the First Church and Society of Bridgeport, 1895.

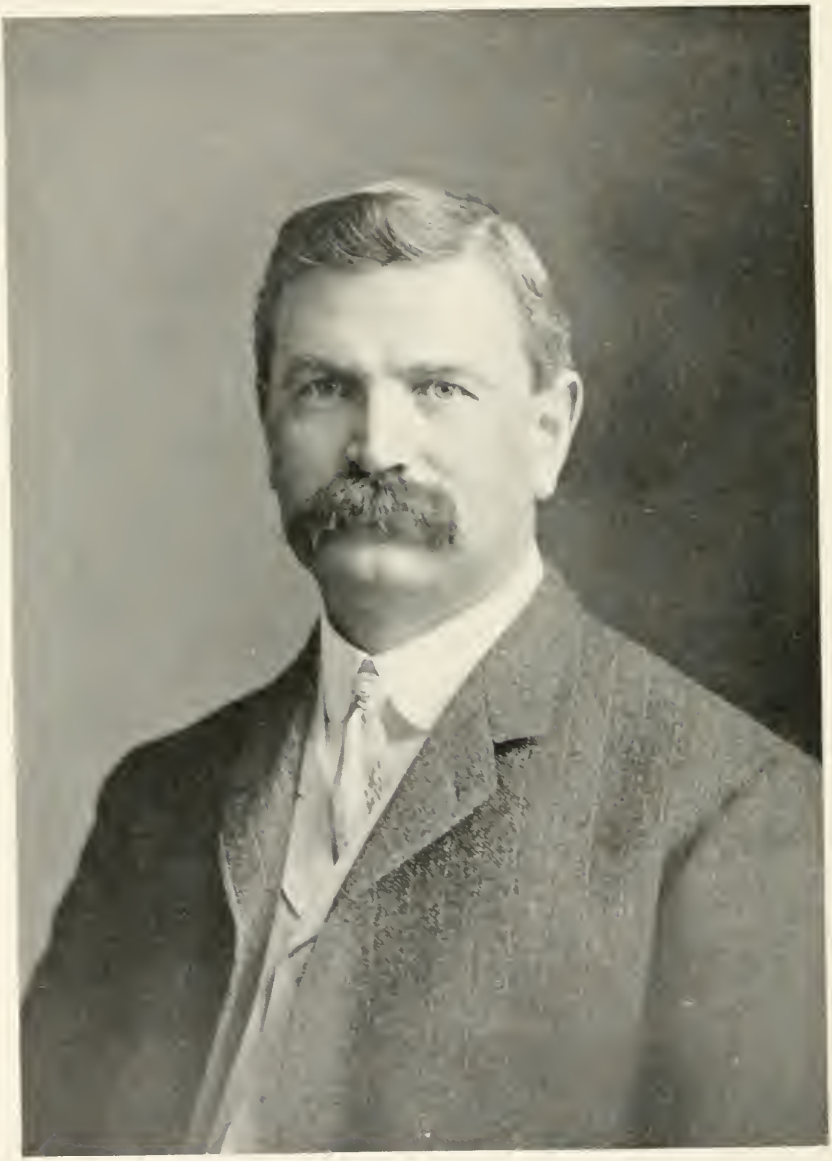
He is a member of many learned societies, among them the American Historical Association, the New Haven Colony Historical Society, the Fairfield County Historical Society, the Congregational Historical Society (England), the Archæological Institute of America, Connecticut Society, the American Oriental Society and the Connecticut Branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund, of which he is president. Also he has been a member of the American Academy of Political Science, the Victoria Institute or Philosophical Society of Great Britain, and the American Exegetical Society.

Though not indulging in sports, he has given time for physical recreation and upbuilding. In his earlier days he was a gymnast and at one period director of a gymnasium. His sympathy is with all that goes to make men better and stronger, physically, mentally, spiritually. In politics he has always been a Republican.

He married Miss Mary Chapin Barnes, daughter of Alfred S. Barnes, on February 10th, 1869. She died in 1888. They had two

children, only one of whom is now living, Edith Burr, who married Arthur Ellsworth Foote. His home is at 562 Whitney Avenue, New Haven.

Looking back over his life, he gives this expression to his opinion for the guidance of American youth: "The first requisite to true success in life is incorruptible character; next, industry, concentration, readiness to serve where opportunity offers, persistence in well-doing."



A. P. Pattison

ALEXANDER THOMAS PATTISON

PATTISON, ALEXANDER THOMAS, a merchant and citizen of Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut, was born there March 26th, 1861, the son of Joseph and Delia Sceery Pattison. His ancestors emigrated from Scotland to County Antrim, Ireland, where they remained for two generations, his father and grandfather coming to America in 1855 and settling in Simsbury, where his father now resides.

His education was obtained at the public schools of the town and the Granby and Simsbury Academies. In 1880 he began his business life as clerk in a general store of his native place, a line of business he has followed ever since.

In 1885 Mr. Pattison married Ella Ruth Wilcox. They have three daughters, Lucy Wilcox, Julia Ella and Ruth Frances.

He is president of the Simsbury Electric Light Company, director of the village Water Company and secretary and has been treasurer for many years of the Simsbury Cemetery Association. He has also served as chairman of the High School Building Committee. Mr. Pattison is a member of the Congregational Church and Society and was chairman of the prudential committee for twenty years.

In politics Mr. Pattison has been an active Republican. He was elected representative in 1896 by the largest vote ever given in his town. In 1903 he was elected senator from the third district, serving as chairman of two committees, that of "Appropriations" and "Engrossed Bills." In 1905 he was re-elected, the district then being the seventh, and again served as chairman of the "Committee on Appropriations" and "Engrossed Bills." His persistent and intelligent effort to hold the appropriation of the State within the income of the State and at the same time care for all legitimate needs, in a session when the demands made upon the State Treasury were double the income, won favorable comment from the press and from all parts of the State. His devotion to the duties of his position as chairman of the "Committee on Appropriations" won for him the title of

"Watchdog" of the treasury, and no man made a more favorable impression in legislative circles than the Senator from the Seventh. He is a splendid illustration of the practical business man working in a thoroughly disinterested manner to apply business methods to state affairs. His faithfulness in legislative work is illustrated by the fact that in the three terms of the legislature of which he was a member he was not absent an hour.

He was appointed a member of the Arsenal and Armory Commission by Governor Roberts in 1905.

Arthur H. Lordenough

REV. ARTHUR HENRY GOODENOUGH

GOODENOUGH, REV. ARTHUR HENRY, one of the most able, active and eloquent ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this state, who is now in charge of the church of that denomination in Bristol, Connecticut, is a native of England and was born in Devonshire fifty-five years ago. His parents, Joseph and Penelope Goodenough, gave him an excellent bringing up, a good education and a heritage of high ideals and broad culture. His boyhood was spent in picturesque, peaceful surroundings and amid those good influences laid the foundations for a character deeply spiritual and an intellect highly imaginative, scholarly and poetic, and it was natural that he should look to the ministry as his calling in life.

His early school days were spent in a private school at Clovelly, Devonshire. He then matriculated at North Devon College. Though his father was a member of the Established Church, most of his family, including his mother, were Methodists, and at the age of sixteen Arthur Goodenough joined the Methodist Church and he was commissioned as a local preacher while still an undergraduate. He completed his college course at twenty-one and then entered the ministry of the Bible Christian Conference, one of the Methodist bodies in England which has been instrumental in bringing about organic union in the churches.

The first pastorate held by Mr. Goodenough was in South Petherton, Somersetshire, and was the famous one which Dr. Thomas Coke, first Bishop of the Methodist Church in America, occupied previous to his coming to this country. At a subsequent period Mr. Goodenough preached at Cowes, Isle of Wight. It was during his labors at Cowes that he met and married Miss Lucy Ellen Taylor. His zeal and eloquence won him admiration and renown even in this early period of his ministry and it was natural that he should be encouraged to seek a broader field for his efforts.

In the spring of 1879 Mr. Goodenough came to America, largely

through the influence of his friend, the late Rev. John Johns, a well-known clergyman in New York City, and took a parish in the village of High Ridge, near Stamford. He was received into the New York East Conference, being speedily recognized as a man of ability and earnestness. After appointments at Nichols and Long Hill, where he worked fruitfully for church growth, he took charge of the parish in Astoria, where he will long be remembered for his successful efforts in building the splendid new church and pastorate. At the close of that pastorate he went to New Haven where he remained for three years, doing much to increase the equipment of the Church and Sunday School at East Pearl Street, liquidating the entire indebtedness of the church and gaining many new and loyal members. His next appointment was to the Nostrand Avenue Church in Brooklyn, New York, and proved to be conspicuously successful and fruitful of good in all ways. During this pastorate the church and Sunday-school grew so rapidly that additional accommodations had to be acquired. One of the city's most commodious chapels was erected at a cost of $50,000. The secret of his great success there as always was in his indefatigable efforts as a parish worker, his powerful intellect and magnetic eloquence and in his democratic tactfulness and loving, humble, Christian service. In 1895, when the pastoral time limit was reached, Mr. Goodenough was called to St. John's Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., where his administration was characterized by the growth, prosperity, and success which attended his labors in former pastorates. During this time, in 1899, Dickenson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. On leaving New Rochelle, Dr. Goodenough was appointed pastor of the Prospect Church in Bristol, where he is at present located. Here, as elsewhere, his work is untiring, capable and effective, and throughout the parish and community his forceful, noble, strong Christian character is felt and honored.

Dr. Goodenough is intensely interested in all public affairs, takes a dignified and intelligent part in politics and a lively interest in public education. He is a frequent contributor to the religious weeklies, writing mostly on current subjects. He is genial, optimistic, broad-minded, neighborly and unselfish in his daily relations with his fellow men and many outside of his own church know and highly esteem him for these qualities. Those fortunate enough to know him

as a pastor and preacher honor and admire him for his steadfast Christian faith and works, his rare intellectuality and his brilliant, poetic and stirring eloquence by which he brings to men's hearts and lives the great Gospel truth that shines equally bright and clear in his own character and conduct as a servant of God and steward of His kingdom.

JOHN HENRY BRADBURY

BRADBURY, JOHN HENRY, woolen manufacturer, dealer in wool and woolen goods and former state representative from Old Lyme, New London County, Connecticut, is a native of Massachusetts and was born in Webster, Massachusetts, December 12th, 1841. His grandfather, James Bradbury, was an Englishman and like his son and grandson engaged in the woolen business. John Bradbury, Mr. Bradbury's father, was a weaver and came from England to Webster, Massachusetts, at the age of fourteen and was employed in the Slater Mills in that town. He made rapid progress in his trade and at nineteen was a boss weaver and soon conducted a woolen manufacturing business on his own account. His wife, John Henry Bradbury's mother, was Joanna Perry.

The public schools of Webster, of Walden, New York, and of Chester, Connecticut, furnished Mr. Bradbury's early education. In the last named school he was a pupil of Washington F. Willcox, the well-known lawyer and railroad man. After receiving what advantages these schools afforded Mr. Bradbury had the further advantage of a year at a boarding school in Winthrop, Connecticut, which was presided over by the Rev. William Dennison. His first work was in a mill at Chester, but he soon went to Niantic and entered the partnership with his father and uncle in the woolen mills controlled by the John Bradbury Company. In 1870 he became a buyer and seller of wool to dealers and he has continued in this business with great success and profit ever since and conducts a large and progressive industry.

John Henry Bradbury takes a keen interest in public affairs and in politics and has been a life-long supporter of the Republican platform. In 1903 he represented Old Lyme in the State Legislature and during his term of office he served on the committee on fisheries and game. His fellow townsmen wished not long since to make him post

master, but he declined the office. His chief social ties are with Pythagoras Lodge, No. 45, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Bradbury's family consists of a wife and one son. Mrs. Bradbury is a native of East Lyme and her maiden name was Josephine Way.

GEORGE WELLS BEACH

BEACH, GEORGE WELLS, late president of the Manufacturers' National Bank, ex-superintendent of the Nangatuck Railroad, president of the S. Y. Beach Paper Company, of the Manufacturers' Foundry Company, and, in many other capacities, one of the foremost citizens of Waterbury, was born in Humphreysville, New Haven County, Connecticut, August 18th, 1833. He was a descendant of David and Ann Yale, who came from England in 1637 and settled in New Haven, and of Jonathan Dayton, a captain in the Revolutionary Army. His father was Sharon Yale Beach, a paper maker, who was first selectman, justice of the peace, and school visitor, and a most benevolent, firm, and industrious man. He took a decided stand for temperance and was generally honored for his high moral principles. Mr. Beach's mother was Adeline Sperry Beach, a woman whose high morality made her a fitting wife and gave her a strong influence over her son's character. Of her Mr. Beach said, "I loved her and she repaid it many fold." Living in a village and not being strong enough to perform hard manual labor in his boyhood, Mr. Beach had plenty of time for reading. He was chiefly interested in law books, theological works and essays, and with this broad reading he was able to supplement the rather limited education of the common schools.

In his sixteenth year the building of the Naugatuck Railroad was begun and he was intensely interested in the enterprise. At seventeen he became a railroad clerk in the Seymour office of the company and it was soon proved that he was to succeed in the railroad business. The following year, 1851, he was promoted to the position of second clerk in the Waterbury office. From time to time he was sent to different posts where there was especial need of a responsible person, and in this way he gained wide experience with railroad work. In 1855 he was made agent in the Naugatuck Station, in 1857 a conductor, and was also put in charge of the general ticket agency.

George W. Peach

In 1861 he became the agent at Waterbury and remained in this office for several years. At the death of Charles Waterbury, in 1868, Mr. Beach was made superintendent in his place. From 1868 to 1887 he was superintendent of the Naugatuck Railroad and, on the lease of that road, in 1887, to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, was appointed division superintendent and filled this responsible position continuously till he retired in 1902. After 1880 he was successively director, vice-president and president of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Waterbury and from 1871 to 1885 he was a director in the Watertown and Waterbury Railroad. He was a charter member of the Waterbury Hospital and one of the Executive Committee for fourteen years and president of the American Society of Railroad Superintendents for three years. The Naugatuck Railroad has been one of the best-managed and most efficient and prosperous railroads in the country, and this threefold superiority was greatly the outcome of the efforts, the exceptional forethought, and the untiring devotion of Mr. Beach, who had so managed the railroad that its stocks increased in value and the public convenience and comfort increased as well. The High Rock Grove summer resort was his idea and he was the first to use kerosene oil for the lighting of passenger cars in 1860, and the valuable Arctic shoe was made upon his suggestion. His life was a busy one for he never shirked his responsibilities and it was a life in which self was forgotten in serving others. In civil, political and ecclesiastical offices Mr. Beach was as active as he was in his business capacities, often supplying pulpits in case of illness of pastors. He was justice, town clerk, a member of the board of education, member of the State Legislature (1870-71), postmaster of Waterbury in 1867, a deacon in the First Congregational Church of Waterbury (1873-1906), a promoter of the Christian Commission for the Civil War, and of the Waterbury Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was president for four different terms. He was a member of the Waterbury Club.

Mr. Beach was twice married, in 1855 to Sarah Upson of Seymour, who died in January, 1882, and by whom he had two sons. The senior, Henry D., was the Signal Engineer of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, the junior, Edward W., is manager of the Manufacturers' Foundry Company of Waterbury. The second

marriage was in 1883 to Mrs. Sarah A. Blackall. His home was at 29 Cliff Street, Waterbury.

In summing up the influences that were the strongest upon his life Mr. Beach said, "Home was a dear place, school was influential as far as my physical condition permitted me to enjoy it, and my aim has been to be with companions who were of the best, and to study men." His chief impulse was to do his best and never shirk responsibility, and to live for others. Mr. Beach died at his home Sunday, March 2d, 1906.

Sidney F. Dickerman,

SIDNEY FERRY DICKERMAN

DICKERMAN, SIDNEY FERRY, merchant and a leading business man of Winsted, Connecticut, was born in Guilford, Chenango County, New York, September 30th, 1835, the son of Nathaniel Dickerman and Mary Ann Ferry Dickerman. His father was a farmer who served his town as justice of peace and was a man of strict integrity and devotion to his family. The ancestry of the family in America is traceable to Thomas Dickerman, who came from England and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, about 1635 or 1636.

As a boy Sidney F. Dickerman was healthy and strong and there was plenty of opportunity for the exercise of his physical strength on his father's farm. He had regular tasks to perform and the habits of industry which these tasks formed he considers among the greatest of all benefits to his life. He attended the Oxford Academy at Oxford, New York, but did not graduate. After leaving school he became a farmer in Newburgh, Ohio. He had a strong desire to become a merchant, but his friends opposed this course and circumstances rather than preference prevailed. After a few years' experience at farming he spent six years as a bookkeeper in Cleveland, Ohio, at the end of which he came to Winsted, Connecticut, in 1868, and established himself in the hardware business, in which he has been engaged continuously since that time. Before coming east and at the time of the Civil War, Mr. Dickerman served for one hundred days in the United States Army and he also served five years in the Ohio State Militia.

Since making his home in Winsted Mr. Dickerman has taken an important part in town and church affairs as well as in the business life of the community. He served on the board of burgesses several years and was a member of the board of relief for the town and borough. He is a Republican in political faith and a Congregationalist in creed. He has been a deacon in the Second Congregational Church of Winsted since 1898. His fraternal ties are with the Royal Arcanum and he was treasurer of the local council of that order for four-

teen years. He belongs to no social clubs and has no particular athletic interests, for he finds his greatest pleasure in strict attention to business. In October, 1867, the year before he came to Winsted, Mr. Dickerman married Adelaide Lucinda Whiting. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dickerman.

Mr. Dickerman believes that the best method for a young man to pursue in the struggle for success is to "decide first of all what he wants to do and then to accomplish it through strict integrity and hard work and by never being discouraged by disappointments."

ELIAS WILLIAMS

WILLIAMS, ELIAS, late citizen of Stonington, New London County, Connecticut, a prominent farmer, public official and a leader in religious and philanthropic movements in his community, who served his town as state representative and in other capacities, was born in Stonington, January 19th, 1830, and died there in 1904. He was descended from Robert Williams, who came on the ship *Rore* from Yarmouth, England, to New England in 1635, and was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. Captain Elias Williams, grandfather of the late Elias Williams, was a master mariner and sea farer, while Joseph Stanton Williams, Mr. Williams' father, was a man of great prominence in Stonington, was selectman of that town and was reputed for his mental and moral stability. Mr. Williams' mother was Julia Ann Gallup Williams.

The district schools of Southington furnished Mr. Williams' education and as soon as he was old enough to enter business he engaged in the meat business, continuing it for five years. In 1856 he went to Canada to assume an interest in the lumber business and soon afterwards he spent several years in the West. During the Civil War he was a wagon master and at the close of the War he went to California as a surveyor. In 1870 he returned East and settled down in his native town, Stonington. He engaged in farming on an extensive scale and continued at that occupation until his death, in 1904.

In political life Mr. Williams was most influential and prominent. In 1880 he was state representative from Stonington and during his term of office he served on the military committee. In 1896 he was again elected state representative and during this session he served on the committee on constitutional amendments. He was chairman of the Republican town committee of Stonington for twenty years and chairman of the senatorial committee for a number of years.

Taking an interest in religious matters no less strong than that in public affairs, Mr. Williams was prominent in church matters and

was a deacon in the Mystic Congregational Church and one of its most generous supporters. His generosity was not narrowed to one field of helpfulness and, in 1897, he gave two acres of his estate to the Mystic Industrial Company, in which he was a director.

Elias Williams was a man who was honored and respected for his high standards of honesty and morality, for his clean politics and strict integrity as a business man. He was not only a prosperous farmer, a leader in public affairs and a promoter of public weal, but a man of firm and upright character, on which was built his success and from which sprang his worthy influence. Mr. Williams is survived by a wife, Sarah Palmer Williams, whom he married in 1885.

FREDERICK BENJAMIN RICE

RICE, FREDERICK BENJAMIN, late financier, builder and extensive operator in real estate as well as director in many important institutions and the incumbent of several public offices of Waterbury, New Haven County, Connecticut, was born in Hudson, Ohio, September 30th, 1843. His parents were Archibald Elijah and Susan Bronson Rice, both of whom originally came from Waterbury and were descendants of the earliest settlers of Connecticut. The Bronson ancestry is traceable through a long line of distinguished men to Richard Bronson who died in 1478. On the Rice side the line goes back to Isaac Rice, Senior, who participated in the Revolutionary War. Very little is known of the Rice family previous to the Revolutionary period, and it is probable that the family name was Royce in earlier times.

While he was a young boy Frederick Rice's family came back to Waterbury and his early education was acquired in the public schools of that town. He afterwards took a course at Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, at the close of which he returned to Waterbury and became a clerk in the L. D. Smith Company in which his father had an interest. Later he held a clerical position in the Apothecaries Hall Company, retail and wholesale druggists.

In 1862 Mr. Rice enlisted and served the Union cause for thirteen months. Most of the time he was in service in Louisiana under General Banks. He was appointed corporal of Company A, 23d Regiment, Connecticut National Guards, receiving his honorable discharge in August, 1863.

Upon his return to private life, Mr. Rice became secretary of the Apothecaries Hall Company and when he resigned this office it was to take a similar position in the Waterbury Lumber and Coal Company. He was identified with this business for several years, during which he and his father acquired a controlling interest in the business which they afterwards sold out to a New Britain Syndicate represented by F. H. Platt and F. H. Humphrey.

During his connection with the lumber company, Mr. Rice became greatly interested in building and in real estate operations and after the sale of the lumber business he gave his time largely to those interests. From that time until his recent death he built seven hundred and twenty-four houses, stores, and business blocks in his home city, ranging in value from eighteen hundred to one hundred thousand dollars. His keen judgment of future conditions enabled him to undertake large operations in real estate with great success and satisfaction, and he was particularly ambitious and successful in developing new tracts of land and thereby furthering the growth of the city. One of his largest undertakings was the building up of the northwestern section of the city by the development of a large tract of land which was most difficult to cultivate into a residential section. This was called the "Glebe Land," and he purchased it from St. John's Parish and spent twenty-five thousand dollars in removing a solid rock bed, thirty-four feet high, which surrounded the entire acreage. This great output of money, labor and time resulted in four good residence streets containing sixty-five building lots on which he subsequently erected a fine class of dwelling houses, the nucleus of the now large and important northwestern section of Waterbury. Among other prominent buildings erected by Mr. Rice are the G. A. R. Building, Concordia Hall, and five large apartment houses. "The Elton," one of New England's newest and finest hotels, was built by the Waterbury Hotel Corporation of which Mr. Rice was president, and its splendid construction and equipment is due largely to his ability and personal interest in all its details. His death occurred before the hotel was opened to the public, a matter of great regret to all who realized his share in the success of the undertaking.

At the time of his death, which occurred April 22d, 1905, Mr. Rice was president of the Apothecaries Hall Company, the F. B. Rice Company (a corporation which he organized for the purpose of handling his own extensive business), and of the Waterbury Hotel Corporation already mentioned. He was a director in the Manufacturers' National Bank, on the board of the Waterbury Hospital, the Waterbury Industrial School, and the Girls' Friendly League. He was assessor for five terms, councilman for three terms, and at

various times he served on the water supply committee, the finance committee and other municipal boards.

Mrs. Rice was Helen McCullough Mintie, daughter of Alexander and Helen Kenyon Mintie, when Mr. Rice made her his wife in 1866. Of their two children Helen Susan died in early childhood and Archibald Ernest survives his father and succeeds him in his extensive business.

Frederick Benjamin Rice was respected by all his business and social acquaintances for his enterprise, his sterling integrity and his great industry and ability. He was always zealous in the promotion of the public welfare and eager and successful in helping young men in their struggle for success. He was as generous and kindly as he was sagacious and enterprising. He was a faithful member and worker in the First Congregational Church of Waterbury from early manhood until his death, and was greatly honored for his Christian citizenship.

EDWIN CLIFFORD CHIPMAN

CHIPMAN, EDWIN CLIFFORD, M.D., physician and surgeon of New London, Connecticut, is, like every other Chipman in America up to 1850, a descendant of John Chipman, who was born in Bryans-Piddle, England, in 1614, came to Boston, Massachusetts, in July, 1631, and married Hope, daughter of the famous *Mayflower* passengers, John and Tillie Howland. All of Dr. Chipman's later ancestors were sober, upright men of influence and creditable activity in their several communities. His parents were Nathan Truman and Harriet A. Chipman, the former a currier and farmer by trade and a most honest, upright and industrious citizen, and the latter a woman of noble character and marked highmindedness.

The son Edwin was born in West Saugerties, Ulster County, New York, March 7th, 1861, and grew up to be a robust country boy, fond of outdoor sports and capable of much hard and thorough labor. At eleven he worked in a cotton factory and from the time he was twelve until he attained his majority he worked on the farm all summer and attended school during the winter terms. Though he loved books, the necessity of constant work and the meagreness of the family library made it impossible for him to indulge his literary tastes to any great degree. He was determined to have a college education and become a physician and he succeeded in attaining his end in spite of great financial difficulties. After preparatory study at the Mystic Bridge High School he entered Alfred University in Alfred, New York, where he was graduated in 1887 with the degree of A.B. He then entered the medical department of Columbia University and received his medical degree in 1891. Meanwhile, in November, 1888, he had married Eunice C. Crumb, the mother of his four children.

In 1891, as soon as he received his medical degree, Dr. Chipman began the active practice of medicine in Niantic, New London County, Connecticut. He continued there in a successful and growing practice of medicine and surgery until January 1st, 1904, when he removed

to New London, which has been the field of his most successful professional work ever since that date. In 1902 he was a delegate from East Lyme to the Constitutional Convention at Hartford. That has been his only political office, but he is a constant Prohibitionist in his political adherence.

Dr. Chipman has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1893 and is noble grand of that order. In creed he affiliates with the Seventh Day Baptists. His relaxation from work is preferably in driving a good horse and in athletic sports.

When questioned as to the influences, mistakes and ideals that have been most potent in shaping his career, Dr. Chipman says that home has been his chief inspiration and his early labors on the farm the best foundation for industry and perseverance. Failures have only come through losing sight of the goal and lack of diligence in putting forth his best efforts. He believes that men should "tie themselves so strongly to some good principle that they cannot get away from it." He adds in admonition: "Don't form bad habits; have an individuality and never barter it. Be charitable."

THOMAS SEDGWICK STEELE

STEELE, THOMAS SEDGWICK, late artist, scholar and writer, one of Connecticut's most successful disciples of the brush, was a member of a family long and widely respected throughout the state for worthy citizenship. He was born in Hartford on June 11th, 1845, and died in Swampscott, Massachusetts, September 10th, 1903. He was a descendant in the ninth generation from John Steele, a native of Essex County, England, who came to New England about 1631 and settled in New Town, now Cambridge, Massachusetts. He afterwards settled in Hartford and still later in Farmington, Connecticut. The late Mr. Steele's father was Deacon Thomas Steele who was engaged in the retail jewelry business in Hartford until his death in 1875 and was for many years a deacon in the Park Congregational Church in that city. Deacon Thomas Steele was a zealous promoter of all good causes and was greatly honored for that and for his personal merits and integrity. His wife, Mary Ritter Steele, the mother of the late artist, was a woman of strong Christian character and many personal graces and of a most lovable and kindly disposition and the son inherited the characteristics of both parents in full measure.

Hartford was Thomas Sedgwick Steele's home throughout his early life and he received his education at the public and high schools of that city. As soon as he had completed the high school course he entered his father's jewelry store, and the firm soon became T. Steele and Son. Business was carried on under that firm name for twenty-three years.

From his boyhood Mr. Steele showed a remarkable aptitude for drawing and painting. His earliest efforts showed considerable talent, and his sketches were commented on favorably by competent critics. Mr. Steele gave much of his time outside of business hours to painting, and although his work was well received by the public, it was not until 1877 that his first paintings began to attract special

attention, when he exhibited at the National Academy of Design in New York. Mr. Steele rapidly became noted as an artist. In 1887 he closed out his jewelry business, and thereafter devoted his entire attention to his long cherished profession. In 1890 he was honored by election to the Boston Art Club. This club has the reputation of being rather conservative in its reception of newcomers and slow in showing its appreciation. There was nothing doubtful about Mr. Steele's reception, however, for his ability was undisputed and his work certain to be widely recognized. Soon after his election his celebrated trout painting, entitled "Net Results," was etched by a Boston publishing company. In 1880 and 1882 Mr. Steele published two books on the woods of northern Maine, entitled "Canoe and Camera" and "Paddle and Portage," and compiled a map for illustration, the result of his exploration. The books had a wide sale. Mr. Steele studied the higher branches of art with P. Marcius-Simons in Paris. Upon his return to America in 1895 he added steadily to his already enviable reputation as a painter, and at this time wrote a book, entitled a "Voyage to Viking Land." He maintained his studio in Hartford until 1900, when he removed to Boston, where he remained for the next and last three years of his life.

The following distinguished societies enrolled Mr. Steele as a member: the Boston Art Club, the Salmagundi Club of New York, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution. He was a member of the Park Congregational Church of Hartford and was its Sunday School Superintendent at one time. In politics he was a Republican.

Thomas Sedgwick Steele was a man of simple, domestic tastes, quiet manner and a deeply artistic nature. He was devoted to his art with an industrious loyalty that, coupled with his splendid natural talent, could not fail of success. His culture was broad, scholarly and refined and he was as sincere a gentleman as he was an artist. He was patriotic in the extreme and was a great lover of his native town and intensely interested in its progress along all worthy lines. He was twice married. In 1868 he married Miss Annie Eliza Smith, daughter of Captain Joseph E. Smith of Stonington. She died about six years after her marriage. On October 26th, 1876, Mr. Steele married Miss Sarah Cole Goff, daughter of the late Hon. Darius and

Harriet Lee Goff, and a member of a very old and prominent Rhode Island family. With Mrs. Steele he traveled extensively. She and one daughter, Annie Lee, survive. Mrs. Steele makes her home in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. The daughter is the wife of Herbert M. Adams of Pawtucket and the mother of one son, Sedgwick Steele Adams.

EDWIN HALLOCK

HALLOCK, EDWIN, hardware and real estate dealer and ex-representative of Derby, New Haven County, Connecticut, who is prominent in his community for his active part in fraternal and religious, as well as in business and political affairs, was born in Derby August 16th, 1840. He is a descendant of Peter Hallock, one of the thirteen Pilgrim fathers who came from England in 1640 with the Rev. John Youngs and settled in New Haven. In October of that year the Rev. Mr. Youngs gathered his church together anew under the Rev. John Davenport and Gov. Theophilus Eaton and established a church and community on Long Island. As Peter Hallock was the first of the band to land the place was called Hallock's Neck. The company purchased land from the Gochang Indians which is now the town of Orient. Two of Mr. Hallock's later ancestors fought in the Revolution and his grandfather and father took part in the War of 1812. After that war was closed Mr. Hallock's father, Zephaniah Hallock, removed to Derby and engaged in shipbuilding. He married Sarah Hall, a woman who gave their son a heritage of high ideals for his intellectual and moral guidance.

Derby was Edwin Hallock's boyhood home, as well as his birthplace, and the center of his business interests in mature life. He attended the common schools and S. A. Law Post's " Classical and Commercial Institute." He was greatly interested in his studies and took particular interest in historical works. His first work after leaving school was in a turning shop, where he labored for a year and learned to be industrious in a most practical and lasting way. He then spent five years as teller in a local savings bank and he remembers this period with gratitude for the habits of carefulness and exactness which he acquired during that time.

Since leaving the bank Mr. Hallock has been engaged in the hardware and real estate business in Derby and has carried on a most successful mercantile business. He has been active in church affairs

and is a devoted member and the treasurer of the First Congregational Church of Derby. He is also a member of the Congregational Club of New Haven and trustee and treasurer of the local Young Men's Christian Association. He is one of the directors of the Derby Hospital. For more than six years he served on the Derby School Board. He is greatly interested in the I. O. O. F. and is Past Grand of that order.

A loyal and ardent Republican, Mr. Hallock has frequently held offices in the gift of that party. He was state representative in 1897, in 1903 and again in 1905. During the session of 1903 and '4 he served on the committee on claims and banks.

Mr. Hallock has never married. He makes his home the year around at Derby, except for the occasional periods spent in traveling, which he deems the best kind of recreation and amusement. According to his mind and experience success is best obtained by "sincerity, perseverance and a constant activity of *doing your best.*"

GUSTAVE J. STOECKEL

STOECKEL, GUSTAVE J., late doctor of music, composer, patron, teacher and interpreter of music, former head of the musical department of Yale University, and one of the most versatile, accomplished and distinguished musicians of the century, was a native of Maikammer, Palatinate of Bavaria, where he was born November 9th, 1819. His ancestors were from the Austrian Tyrol and numbered many military men, two of whom attained high distinction in the wars of the middle ages.

Gustave received not only a common school education, but thorough military and musical training and was graduated at the College of Speyer with high honors. He was given a government appointment as soon as he was graduated, which placed him in charge of the High School at Landstuhl, the famous mediæval stronghold of Luther's friend and supporter, Franz von Sickingen. While young Mr. Stoeckel was teaching at Landstuhl he became imbued with the liberal ideas then prevalent among young Germans who found for their leaders such men as the poet, Johann Gottfried Kinkel, and the late Carl Schurz. Not being able under governmental control to carry out his liberal ideas he decided to come to the United States and did so in 1848.

As soon as he came to America Mr. Stoeckel established himself in New Haven to follow the profession of music. He was soon appointed organist at Yale University, a position which had up to that time been filled by various volunteers, but became with his installation a regular college position for one man's occupancy and honor. This success encouraged him to make music his life work and the decision was a wise and natural one, both because of his splendid technical preparation and because of his great natural talent. He was quick to discern the neglect of and opportunity for musical progress at the University and in fact throughout the state, and began immediately to encourage the development of musical art. He organized and conducted the Beethoven Society at Yale with which he gave the

first complete rendition in this country of Felicien David's "The Desert." He also organized and drilled the first Yale Glee Club, for which he wrote the famous college song, "'Neath the Elms." He was soon appointed instructor in vocal music at Yale and continued to give instruction in organ playing and musical composition to hundreds of students in this capacity for over forty years, at the end of which he was appointed to a full professorship and organized the present department of music. He became the first occupant of the chair created under the title of Battell Professor of Music. He compiled the "College Hymn and Tune Book" familiar to every Yale man and used in the college chapel for over twenty-five years and he also composed during his professorship at Yale "Stoeckel's Sacred Music," a volume for mixed voices, an overture called "Yale," which has since been played by the Thomas Orchestra, two operas — "Lichtenstein" and "Mahomet" — music to Longfellow's "Golden Legend" (a much earlier setting than Sullivan's), "Tam O'Shanter — a Symphony," and numerous vocal and instrumental compositions for college and other occasions. All the time that could be spared from college interests and duties he devoted to furthering art and music throughout the State, with the result that classical music, a sealed book to the average Connecticut citizen at the time of Dr. Stoeckel's coming to New Haven, became intelligible to and beloved by a large percentage of the cultured people of the State in a couple of decades. He revealed and interpreted to his audiences, academic and general, the works of Beethoven, Mozart and all the masters and in his lectures and concerts stimulated a musical revival. With others he founded the Mendelssohn Society of New Haven and gave the initial performances of the great oratorios in Connecticut. To celebrate the centenary of Beethoven's birth he organized the Beethoven Festival, which lasted for three days, during which Beethoven's principal works were performed, including his only opera, "Fidelio." The performers in this memorable festival consisted of a large chorus and orchestra, a number of distinguished soloists and the Richings-Bernard Opera Company. The occasion was also notable because of the first performance in America of Beethoven's Tenth Symphony. Beethoven's symphonies were heard for the first time in Connecticut as they were written, when they were performed by the New Haven Philharmonic Society, also organized and conducted by Dr. Stoeckel. For all these achievements

for the advance of music he received from Yale University the first degree of doctor of music ever granted by that institution and since given only to the most distinguished of musicians.

When, in 1894, advancing age forced Dr. Stoeckel to resign from his chair at Yale, he was retired with the title of emeritus professor of music and was succeeded by Horatio Parker. From that time until his recent death he resided at Norfolk, spending the evening of life in musical study and patronage and in gardening and the enjoyment of country life. Even in retirement he continued to compose music and wrote the words and music to the following operas: "Münchausen," "Miskodeeda," an American Indian subject, "Miles Standish," and "Harold," the latter being completed in his eighty-fifth year with all of the intricate orchestral music written out with his own hand.

Though an adherent of the classical school in music, Dr. Stoeckel was most liberal toward the new or Wagnerian school. He journeyed over to Bayreuth to be present at the opening of Wagner's opera house for the first rendition of the "Ring," and wrote and lectured upon Wagner's works upon his return to this country. He was a personal friend of Wagner and nearly succeeded in inducing the great composer to visit America.

Dr. Stoeckel's family consisted of a wife, Matilda Bertha Wehner Stoeckel (died 1904), whom he married in 1848, and three children: Irene Larned, Carl, and Robbins Battell, a Yale graduate (1893) and lawyer. The sketch of Carl Stoeckel appears elsewhere in this work. Another daughter, Matilda Bertha, died in young womanhood, and a son, Gustave Mozart, Yale, '71, and a physician, is also dead. Dr. Stoeckel's death occurred May 17th, 1907.

CARL STOECKEL

STOECKEL, CARL, M.A., patron of music, literature and the arts, former secretary to the late Robbins Battell of Norfolk, Connecticut, scholar and club man of wide reputation, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, December 7th, 1858, and is of German (Bavarian) ancestry. Two of his early ancestors were well known generals in mediæval times in Germany. His father, Gustave J. Stoeckel, came to America in 1848 and became Battell Professor of music in Yale University. His wife, the mother of Carl, was Matilda B. Stoeckel.

Carl Stoeckel was educated at the Sidney A. Thomas School and the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven and by private tutors. He traveled extensively in his youth and in later life in America and Europe and laid in these travels the foundation for the broad culture that characterizes the mature man today. Aside from the duties of private secretary to the late Robbins Battell which he performed for fifteen years, Mr. Stoeckel has devoted his life to music, literature and art, to history, archaeology and science, and to the generous support of deserving musicians and the preservation of patriotic and historical works and interests. He has studied deeply and extensively, but he has never placed self-development first, having rather made the culture of others his chief end in view. The best tribute to his success in his scholarly efforts was paid him in 1906, when Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Tributes to his many and varied intellectual attainments and activities are also found in his membership in many distinguished organizations, including the Litchfield County University Club, the Players Club of New York, the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York, the Hellenic Travellers' Society of England, the Connecticut Civil Service Reform Association, the Connecticut Teachers' Guild, and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. He is a life member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Historical Association, the

Archaeological Institute of America, the National Geographic Society, the Connecticut Historical Society, of which he is vice-president for Litchfield County, and the American Rose Society. He was the founder and endower of the Litchfield County University Club, which has over two hundred members, and gave to it a fund to be used for the composition of an orchestral composition by an American composer. This is but one of the many ways in which he has been a liberal patron of music. He gave a fund to be used for the composition of a choral composition in large form by an American composer, to be sung by the Litchfield County Choral Union. Dr. Horatio Parker of Yale was chosen by the Club to compose the work. He gave a third fund for the founding and sustaining of the Litchfield County Choral Union with branches at Norfolk, Winsted, Salisbury, Canaan, and Torrington, numbering seven hundred voices. In 1906 he built the now famous Music Shed at Norfolk which seats eighteen hundred people and is used for the annual festival of the Choral Union. All concerts given in the "Shed" are complimentary, as tickets are not sold but are distributed solely by the members. He has given personal aid to many composers, notably Joseph Barnby of England.

The public benefits bred of Mr. Stoeckel's generosity have by no means been confined to the fostering and patronage of musical art. He purchased and presented to the John Brown Association the birthplace of John Brown in Torrington, erected a battle monument to General John Sedgwick at Cornwall Hollow, Connecticut, and had printed for gratuitous distribution a sketch of the life of Gen. Sedgwick by his sister, Mrs. Emily Sedgwick Welch, as well as the "Correspondence of John Sedgwick, Major General, U. S. A." He furnished a fund for the publication of a book to be written by a member of the University Club on a subject pertaining to Litchfield County, such a book to be issued, one each year, for ten years. The first was "Litchfield County Sketches" by N. M. Calhoun, published in 1906. Mr. Stoeckel has likewise assisted in the preparation of many other works pertaining to literature and music.

Although he has had many offers of business and political honors Mr. Stoeckel has held aloof from both and has given his time entirely to the advancement of music and scholarly pursuits and to increasing public appreciation and enjoyment of all things that make for the broadest culture. His home at Norfolk is a beautiful embodiment of

his many artistic interests and is a center of hospitable, cultured sociability. "To have" with him is "to impart" to others, both the material and intellectual wealth, and he does this both generously and wisely.

Mrs. Stoeckel, whom he married in Whitwell, Isle of Wight, England, in May, 1895, was Ellen Mills Battell, daughter of Robbins Battell. Mr. and Mrs. Stoeckel have no children.

GEORGE EDWIN SOMERS

SOMERS, GEORGE EDWIN, ex-president of the Bridgeport Brass Company and former state representative, one of Connecticut's most progressive manufacturers and mechanics and a leading Mason and Republican of Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Connecticut was born in Newtown, same county and state, on January 21st, 1833. He is a descendant of Henry Somers of New Haven, who lived from 1666 to 1720 and was among the early English settlers of New England. Mr. Somers' parents were Rufus and Esther Peck Somers. His father was a hat manufacturer by trade and occupied the office of grand juror for some time, while the mother was a woman of many virtues, which stimulated the best of impulses in her son's moral and intellectual life.

Country life brought plenty of work to George E. Somers in early boyhood and developed a strong, healthy body and vigorous constitution. He learned to do all kinds of work outside of school hours and only part of the vacations could be devoted to his favorite pastimes, hunting and fishing. He availed himself of all the educational advantages afforded by the district and private schools of Newtown and read ancient and modern literature, philosophy and mechanics outside the schoolroom. He was particularly interested in studying the history of mechanical achievement and evinced unusual mechanical skill at an early age.

At nineteen he entered the employ of the Naugatuck Machine Company, with whom he spent two years learning the machinist's trade. After two years in Naugatuck he spent two years at the same work in Waterbury and two in Ansonia. He then went to Providence and engaged in making tools used in the manufacture of silverware for the Gorham Manufacturing Company. This was in 1859 and he remained with the Gorham Company until 1863, when the outbreak of the Civil War caused him to change his occupation for a time. He went to Ansonia and engaged in the business of manufacturing cartridge shells for the Wallace & Sons Company. He was also a mem-

ber of the home guards during the war period. After the war was ended Mr. Somers resumed his work of master mechanic, this time with the firm of Benedict & Burnham in Waterbury, with whom he remained as a department head until 1881. In 1872 Mr. Somers made a trip to Europe and upon his return introduced the manufacture of seamless brass and copper tubing into the Naugatuck valley, a most important step in the industry of manufacturing with metal.

In 1881 Mr. Somers became a resident of Bridgeport and superintendent of the Bridgeport Brass Company, becoming later director, vice-president and president of that immense concern, which produces brass, copper, and German silver in sheet, wire and tubing and also manufactures various articles from those metals. Mr. Somers has taken out a number of valuable mechanical patents, the results of his inventive genius. He is also an official in the Bridgeport Crucible Company, the Bridgeport Electric Manufacturing Company, and a director in the Bridgeport National Bank.

Mr. Somers is a prominent Republican and was elected state representative by a large majority in 1897, at which time he served on the committee on manufactures. He has been a delegate to the Republican State Convention and a leading member of the local board of public works. In Masonry he has attained to the thirty-second degree and he has been worshipful master of two lodges and eminent commander of Clark Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Seaside Club of Bridgeport. He is a member of the Congregational Church. His family consists of a wife and one child, Jennie, the wife of William T. Rawlins, a practicing lawyer at Honolulu, L. H., where they now reside. The former, whom he married in 1865, was Mrs. Fannie E. Clark, daughter of Miles and Elizabeth French, his second wife. His first wife was Sarah J. Noble, whom he married in 1858 and who died in 1863.

"Good, regular habits" are the first essentials for success, according to Mr. Somers' opinion. He believes men should "do outdoor labor to get strong, healthy bodies and should get a thorough and practical knowledge of the life business determined upon." He adds, "Don't expect complete success on only eight hours a day and remember that good things cost much labor of hand and head."

GEORGE M. GUNN

GUNN, GEORGE M., lawyer, politician, educator, and bank president, of Milford and New Haven, New Haven County, Connecticut, former judge of probate and many terms a member of the Connecticut General Assembly, which honor he holds at the present writing, is a native of Milford, the date of his birth being August 10th, 1851. His early ancestry is English, the family being founded in America by Jaspar Gunn, who came from England in 1637. George Gunn's grandfather was a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut for many years and his father, Samuel Buckingham Gunn, served his fellow men in the same capacity in his own generation. His wife, George Gunn's mother, was Caroline Elizabeth Stowe. The father was engaged in the general merchandise business at Milford where the son's youthful days were spent.

A thorough education was one of the great blessings of George M. Gunn's youth and early manhood. After leaving the public schools of his home town he prepared for college at General Russell's famous military school in New Haven. This course prepared him for work in the academic department of Yale University, where he was graduated in 1874. As soon as he had obtained his academic degree he became a teacher in the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut at Cheshire. He taught there during the school years of 1875, 1876, and 1877, and studied law in the meantime so that in 1878 he was graduated from Yale Law School.

Since 1878 Judge Gunn has practiced law at New Haven. His successful practice has been frequently interrupted by political duties and honors. He has also been greatly interested in finance and education. From 1872 to 1876 he was an independent Republican in politics. He then voted the straight Democratic ticket until 1896 since when he has been an independent Democrat. In 1880, 1881, 1885, 1893, 1895, and 1907, he was elected state representative and in 1882 and 1883 he was state senator. In 1884 and 1886 he was state auditor. For ten years he was judge of probate at Milford. He is

president of the Milford Savings Bank and president of the Milford board of education. He is also a director in the Mechanics Bank, New Haven.

The following clubs and societies have the name of George M. Gunn on their membership lists: The Quinnipiac Country and Graduates Clubs of New Haven, the Milford Club, the Hammonassett Fishing and Game Association in Connecticut, and the Metabetchovan Fish and Game Club of Canada as well as the Order of Masons and the Order of Odd Fellows.

Judge Gunn's family consists of a wife and a daughter, Marjorie, born in 1885. A son Jaspar, died at birth in 1883. Mrs. Gunn's maiden name was Harriet Cannon Fowler and they were married October 28th, 1882. The family spend most of their time at their country residence in Milford.

Chas. L. Spencer.

CHARLES LUTHER SPENCER

SPENCER, CHARLES LUTHER, banker and financier and president of the First National Bank of Suffield, Hartford County, Connecticut, was born in that town on the eighth of January, 1860. He traces his ancestry in America from Thomas Spencer, who emigrated from Braintree, England, about 1638 and settled in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1640. Thomas Spencer, Jr., son of this original emigrant, was one of the pioneers of Suffield in 1674, since which date the family has always been prominently associated with the affairs of that town. Mr. Spencer's father was Israel Luther Spencer, a banker, who served in both House and Senate in the Connecticut Legislature. He was an able financier and a man of sound judgment. Mr. Spencer's mother was Julia Pease, a woman whose splendid character exerted a lasting influence for good upon her son's moral and spiritual life.

The village of Suffield was Mr. Spencer's home throughout his boyhood and he received his education at the Connecticut Literary Institute in his native town. He was healthy and rugged and unhampered by any serious disadvantages in the pursuit of an education. In 1878 he began his work in life as a packer and dealer in leaf tobacco in Suffield. Some years later he became connected with the First National Bank, of which he has been president since 1898. Since 1898 he has also been a director and member of the Finance Committee of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford and these two institutions have been the center of his business interests. In politics he has been a life-long adherent of the Republican party and in religious affiliations he is a Baptist. Socially he is a member of the Hartford Club and of the Masonic fraternity. On October 12th, 1881, Mr. Spencer married Florence T. Smith and their three children, Julia Florence, wife of E. S. Goldthwaite, Chas. Luther Spencer, Jr., and Lillian Clara, are all now living. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer have always made their home in the town of Suffield, which has been the family seat for so many years and which finds in Mr. Spencer one of its most honorable and useful citizens.

GEORGE AUSTIN FAY

FAY, GEORGE AUSTIN, one of the leading lawyers of the New Haven County Bar and a strong factor in contemporary life in Meriden, was born in the town of Marlboro, Massachusetts, August 29th, 1838, and passed the early years of his life upon the home farm. His education was obtained in the common school and at the high school of his native town where he graduated.

Mr. Fay's parents, George W. and Amanda Ward Fay, were descended from New Englanders whose ancestors were English people. The first American immigrant on the paternal side was born in England in 1648.

When he was twenty-one years of age George Fay left Marlboro and came to Meriden, where he has resided ever since. The future lawyer first entered a position where he combined the duties of a clerk in the office of the Adams Express Company with that of operator in the Western Union Telegraph service. These positions were resigned two years later when the young man followed the bent of his inclination and entered the Law Department of Yale University, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1862. He entered the office of the late Hon. O. H. Platt, where he read law as an assistant, remaining a year; and in May, 1863, he was admitted to the Connecticut Bar as an attorney-at-law, which profession he has followed ever since.

Mr. Fay was elected by the Republicans to the State Senate from the Sixth Senatorial District in 1871 and served as chairman of the Committee on Corporations and also as chairman of the Committee on Elections, which determined whether Hon. James E. English of New Haven or Hon. Marshall Jewell should be state governor. The contest had been an exciting one and Mr. English was elected; but an investigation was set on foot which resulted in the award of the office to Mr. Jewell.

The heights that influential men reach are attained by sudden flight, the poet tells us, and the prominence which attaches to

Lawyer Fay's name is due to patient perseverance in a work where will and feeling both pull together, thereby concentrating the attention and strengthening mental effort. Mr. Fay's eminence as a lawyer received gratifying acknowledgment when the appointment as counsel for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads was made, which position he holds up to present writing. He is also counsel for many large corporations, including the International Silver Co., First National Bank, Meriden Trust & Safe Deposit Co., and several other corporations, and having amassed a comfortable competency now gives but a portion of his time to the practice of his profession.

About 1896 Mr. Fay formed a partnership with Judge W. L. Bennett, a resident of New Haven, and ever since the firm has maintained offices in Meriden and New Haven. In 1905 Mr. Bennett was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas by Governor Roberts. Mr. Fay, who is the oldest member of the bar in Meriden, is a capable advocate of the public weal; he is careful of his constituents' interests and it may be truthfully said that his fearlessness has guided him safely through legal storms where a less intrepid lawyer would have compromised for policy's or expediency's sake.

Although Mr. Fay is a member of Meridian Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Meriden, he is connected with no other organizations.

In 1865 Mr. Fay was married to Miss Jennie M. Curtis, daughter of Alfred P. Curtis, a lady of gentle manners and lovable character.

GEORGE SYKES

SYKES, GEORGE, whose recent death deprived Rockville, Connecticut, of one of its leading manufacturers and most useful and prominent citizens, was a native of England, and was born in Horley, Yorkshire, England, on April 4th, 1840. He was the son of John and Harriet (Durrans) Sykes who came to America to live in 1851. His father was a skilled mechanic and woolen manufacturer and his mother was a woman of great piety and strength of character.

After receiving a common school education George Sykes entered his father's woolen mill, where he was employed in the carding room. He became a weaver, then a loom fixer and before he was twenty-one he was promoted to the position of overseer in the weaving room. After attaining his majority he left his father's employ to take charge of the weaving room in a mill in Cavendish, Vermont, and in 1864 he became superintendent of that mill. Two years later he settled in Rockville and became manager of the Hockanum Mill, buying up the Saxony Mill, the New England Manufacturing Company and the Springville Manufacturing Company. He became president of the large company that resulted from this consolidation and developed the business until it became one of the foremost manufacturing industries in New England and indeed in this country. The Hockanum Company has received medals for the excellence of its products at all the expositions at home and abroad and has made the cloth for the inaugural suits of two presidents. It has a capital of about $800,000.00 and employs over eight hundred hands. Mr. Sykes spent all his time and energy in advancing the business and perfecting its products and crossed the Atlantic nineteen times in behalf of the best interests of his business.

Mr. Sykes was a director in the Rockville National and Savings Banks, the Rockville Railroad Company, and the Rockville Aqueduct Water Company. He was a member and at one time vice-president of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers. In 1892 he

JAMES TERRY

TERRY, JAMES, was born in Terryville, town of Plymouth, Litchfield County, Connecticut, August 5th, 1844, the eldest son of James and Elizabeth Miles (Hollister) Terry, his father being the leading manufacturer of the village.

Eli Terry, his great grandfather, was the first of the name to come to Plymouth where he commenced the manufacture of clocks, which was destined through his genius and mechanical skill to become one of the leading industries of this country, having been completely revolutionized by his inventions, and made an industry of what had before been only individual effort. His greatest and most notable achievement was the introduction of "Mean-time" in this country, through the medium of the "Town Clock" which he made for the city of New Haven. The change to "Mean-time" was the cause of a very spirited controversy. He succeeded, however, in overcoming the prejudices of the Yale professors and the public, and they submitted to the innovation for which Mr. Terry had so strenuously contended. He proceeded to incorporate it in his timepieces, and "Mean-time" became an established fact. This placed him preëminent as a public benefactor and inventor, for it is of absolute necessity in the running of steam and electric roads, of banks and industries requiring precise time, and will always be of personal importance to every individual. He was the first person to undertake the manufacture of five hundred or five thousand clocks in the *world*. He died in 1852.

His son, Eli Terry, 2d, for whom Terryville was named, was a worthy successor to his father in the clock business, but died at the early age of forty-two. His son, James Terry, was one of the pioneer silk manufacturers of this country, but subsequently took up the manufacture of locks and formed the Eagle Lock Company. He became its first president and remained so until he retired from active business life; during his administration it paid the largest per cent. in dividends probably of any corporation in the State.

James Terry, 2d, prepared for entrance to Yale College at Deacon Edward L. Hart's school in Farmington, Connecticut, but the breaking

out of the Civil War and the attractions of border state life, particularly the struggles of "Bleeding Kansas," induced him to change his course and become a stock raiser on the plains, where his father owned thirty thousand head of sheep and five thousand head of cattle. At that time there was not a mile of railroad west of the Missouri River, the western terminus of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad being at the latter place. Trains of "prairie schooners" drawn by cattle, taking up freight from there for "Pike's Peak or bust" provided a market which was supplied from their herd of cattle.

One year of that strenuous life satisfied Mr. Terry and he returned to Terryville and entered the executive department of the Eagle Lock Company, his father being the founder and president of that company. Upon the resignation of his father Mr. Terry was elected secretary and treasurer, and remained in that position for several years, when the sudden death of the then acting president placed all the executive duties of this large corporation upon his young shoulders. In this position he was extremely successful, but the yearning for scientific research and development and antiquarian pursuit, which had been slumbering with only occasional opportunity for gratification, took definite form, and he severed his connection with the industry and corporation which his family had founded, and took up a line of anthropological research to which he devoted twenty-five years of investigation and study. In his indefatigable researches for prehistoric man, Mr. Terry has visited every one of the forty-five states and territories *twice,* and most of them many times, and has coursed down all the rivers of note within the boundaries of the states, the rivers constituting the highways of the primitive races, opening the tumuli, mounds, stone cists, and graves of the Pre-Columbian races, — those in California alone comprising upwards of twelve thousand burials. The years 1881-2 were spent in this special research, traveling from the Mexican border to Portland, Oregon, by private conveyance. It was during this trip that he found the remarkable boulder of jade described by him in Science, and which has an important bearing upon the migration of man. This boulder was surreptitiously taken from Mr. Terry by the Museum authorities at Central Park, New York, and concealed by them during four years of litigation in the United States courts, and then brought out and exhibited by them (unknown to Mr. Terry) for eight years, after

which, upon a short and severe correspondence, it was restored to him by the Museum authorities, and now rests in his possession.

It was in this year, 1882, that Mr. Terry made his initial trip to Alaska, accompanied by Mrs. Terry, who had been with him from the Mexican border, and which made her the first lady tourist to that hitherto unknown territory. Prior to this time his collections and researches had outgrown the bounds of private rank, and having reached the attention of the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History at Central Park, New York, they sought him out and offered him flattering inducements to bring his material there for arrangement and study, and to continue his field work from that central point. In 1879 he took his entire collection and library to that institution and entered upon archæologic and ethnologic research with a zeal second to none. He made many trips to the Pacific Coast, and fitted out expeditions to the Santa Barbara group of islands, and into the mountains and plains of that section; was paddled down the Columbia River twice by the Indians for upwards of six hundred miles each time; delved into those mysterious remains contained in the rubble rock of the Lewis fork of the Columbia River which baffle unraveling. His investigations in the ancient ruined Pueblos and cliff dwellings of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah were productive of interesting and scientific results. Trips of over five hundred miles each down the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and the opening of several hundred stone cists in the contiguous country produced new and hitherto unknown material. Upon the Long Sault Island in the river St. Lawrence, he found and opened mounds which constituted the geographical limits both north and east of the so-called mound race.

Having spent upwards of one hundred thousand dollars upon this particular line of research and over twenty years of time, an aggregate not approached by any other American investigator, he felt that it was time for some public institution to assume the financial burden which he had carried for so many years; years filled with love for, and a sincere desire to develop a subject comparatively unknown to scientists of this country.

Mr. Terry became associated with the American Museum of Natural History during its early struggles before the museum had a dollar of endowment, the meagre membership and scanty income

restricting it and making impossible that marvelous growth and development which has taken place in the last decade. He contributed freely by time and collections (which he had made in his extended field service), to other departments of science in the institution, to paleontology, and mineralogy, and carried the scope and wants of this museum to naturalists and scientists throughout this broad land. In 1891, twelve years after the commencement of his connection with the museum, he disposed of his great collection to the museum for less than one-half the cost, and assumed charge of the anthropological department. Through the neglect of the former curator in this department, the collections were in a deplorable state; catalogues were placed in Mr. Terry's hands containing lists of numbered specimens, hundreds of which could not be found. A special committee was appointed which sustained Mr. Terry and found the facts as reported by him. As the former curator had become a member of the board of trustees, his power and influence were exerted to neutralize and condone his own shortcomings in a manner not honorable or satisfactory to Mr. Terry, and causing a personal clash with the president of the museum, which resulted in Mr. Terry leaving the institution in 1894, and bringing suit for the balance of payment on the collection, and another suit for the recovery of the jade boulder which was taken from him when leaving the museum. (The sequel to this last suit has already been told in this sketch.)

For the past twelve years Mr. Terry has been engaged upon a line of original research relating to first libraries of the original thirteen states comprising semi-public, public, and private libraries, bringing the work down to about 1850. In the execution of this work he has examined hundreds of thousands of volumes in the libraries of Yale University, Wesleyan, Trinity, Amherst, Brown, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Bates, Colby and Williams Colleges, State Historical Societies, State Libraries, Theological Seminaries, and a very large number of town and city as well as private libraries. He has established the fact of a public library in every one of the 168 towns of Connecticut prior to 1825. His collection of "Ex libris," numbering over eight thousand specimens, which he uses as an index catalogue of his library work, contains thousands of titles of books used in these early libraries; making it a table of reference to the early literature of our country, which must have wielded great force in forming character and

opinion. He has published several papers on his scientific and library researches by private issue, which have been freely distributed to public libraries, societies and specialists all over the world, notably his monograph on "Sculptured Anthropoid Ape Heads" of Oregon, which was most favorably reviewed by European scientists and won a medal at the Madrid Exposition of 1892. He is a life member of the New York Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, and Connecticut Historical Society, member of American Historical Society, National Geographic Society, London Ex Libris Society, and of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, through Governor Bradford of Plymouth Colony. Although eligible to other patriotic societies, such as the Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, he feels that they have been lax in their original conception and purposes and is content to remain with the fundamental society. How confirmed old bachelors and old maids, childless old widows, and unfruitful married couples, themselves living examples of most worthy sires, can associate themselves by membership with these societies, without offering a descendant to maintain and perpetuate the very existence of these societies, is beyond his comprehension. He is a member of the Hartford Club, the Quinnipiac Club of New Haven, and the Country Club of Farmington. He still continues his membership with the Congregational Church in Terryville with which he united in his youth.

Mr. Terry's married life has been a singularly happy one. He has one child, a daughter, Mira Elizabeth. His wife, Elmira Sedgwick Terry, is the daughter of Porter and Sarah A. Sanford of Terryville, Connecticut. She is a member of the Mayflower Society through descent from Governor Bradford. She has accompanied him through all the states and territories in much of his scientific work, and given great aid and encouragement to his life efforts by her scholarly attainments and sweet disposition. Mr. Terry says, "Our fathers were associated in business. We were born in the same village, rocked in the same cradle, reared side by side; she is the wife of my childhood, my boyhood, my Manhood! purest and highest type of a Christian mother, I honor her. Devotee! I love her, with all the strength, with all the soul of human love."

CARLOS FRENCH

FRENCH, CARLOS, late manufacturer, ex-congressman and public man, of Seymour, New Haven County, Connecticut, who was president and treasurer of the Fowler Nail Company and a leader in the industrial, social, educational and civic life of the busy little town of Seymour, was born in that town August 6th, 1835, at which time the place was called Humphreysville. He is of English ancestry, dating for its establishment in America to William French, who came from Essex, England, to Massachusetts in 1635. William French was the author of the famous tract entitled "Strength Out of Weakness" and was prominent in the public offices of his day. Mr. French's parents were Raymond and Olive Curtis French. His father was a well-known manufacturer of augers and bits, and was one of the pioneer captains of industry in Seymour. He went abroad to learn the processes necessary to his industry and established one of the strongest plants in the Naugatuck Valley. He was a man of great public spirit and organizing ability and was instrumental in starting the local schools, bank and library. The concern which he superintended was known as the Humphreysville Manufacturing Company.

The public schools of Seymour and Russell's Military School in New Haven furnished Carlos French's early education. As a boy he was energetic and ambitious and evinced unusual skill and inventiveness as a mechanic. In early manhood he invented some corrugated car springs which succeeded in lessening the jolting of railroad traveling to a considerable extent.

As soon as he was ready to go into business Mr. French became identified with the Fowler Nail Company of Seymour, of which he became president and treasurer in 1869. He held this office until his death, April 15, 1903, and was also actively interested in other local manufacturing companies. He was vice-president of the H. A. Matthews Manufacturing Company. In 1892 he was the chief organizer of the Arethusa Spring Water Company of Seymour. Mr.

French was a director of the Union Horse Nail Company of Chicago, Ill., of the Second National Bank of New Haven, of the Colonial Trust Company of Waterbury, and of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

In politics Mr. French was a staunch and prominent democrat and he held many offices with great credit and efficiency. In 1860 and again in 1868 he represented Seymour in the State Legislature, and in 1888 he was elected to the fiftieth congress. He was also a member of the Democratic National Committee. While holding office he served on the Committees on Invalid Pensions, on Claims, and on Labor.

Mr. French was esteemed locally for his energy and generosity in promoting all movements for the public welfare. He served on the building committee for the Seymour High School, was one of the organizers of the local fire department and by his gift of land and his great interest and zeal he made the Seymour Park a sightly and beneficial piece of public property.

In 1863 Mr. French married Julia H. Thompson of Seymour and two children were born to him, Carlotta, born in 1868, died in 1890, and Raymond T., born in 1864, who married in 1891 Alice R. Hayden of Columbus, Ohio, and to whom the following children have been born, Carlos H., Raymond L., William G., and who makes his home, as his father did, in Seymour.

Mr. Carlos French was a member of the Quinnipiac Club of New Haven, the Manhattan Club and the Transportation Club of New York.

He died April 15, 1903.

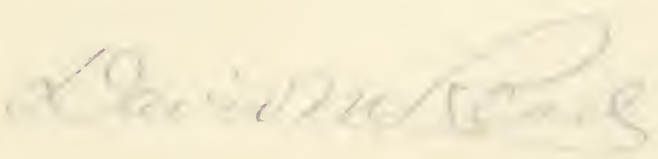
DAVID McNAMARY READ

READ, DAVID McNAMARY, late manufacturer, merchant and public man of Bridgeport, who held high place in banking, legislative, military and political affairs as well as in industrial life, was born in Hoosac Falls, New York, October 12th, 1832, and died at Bridgeport on December 5th, 1893. He was perhaps best known as president of The D. M. Read Company and of The Read Carpet Company and as the president of the Bridgeport Board of Trade. He was a lineal descendant of Col. Thomas Read, who came to America in the great fleet in 1630 and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. This Col. Read was the son of Sir Thomas and Mary Cornwell of Brocket Hall in Hertfordshire, England. The line of descent was through Thomas to Jacob, to Jonathan, to John, to David, to Moses Farnam Read, the father of David M. Read. Mr. Read's mother was Sally Hopkins Read.

As he was brought up in the country David M. Read spent his boyhood days in occupations that were wholesome and profitable and peculiar to New England's most typical sons of that period. He was educated at Drury Academy in North Adams, Massachusetts. In 1847 he left school and became clerk in a village store in Williamstown, Massachusetts, and afterwards performed similar duties in Stockbridge and Lenox. His success encouraged him to devote his life to the mercantile and manufacturing business and he subsequently settled in Bridgeport for that purpose.

In 1857 the mercantile firm of Hall and Read was formed, succeeded in 1877 to 1884 by David M. Read, which was also succeeded in 1884 by The D. M. Read Company with Mr. Read as president, which office he held until his death. In 1868 The Read Carpet Company was organized and Mr. Read was president of this company also until his death. He was director of the Bridgeport National Bank and vice-president of the City Savings Bank.

In public life, both of city and state, Mr. Read took an active and honorable part. He was president of the Bridgeport Board of



Trade for fifteen years and held many other city offices. He was at one time a member of the local school board, also the board of apportionment and taxation. He was chairman of the Connecticut Commission at the World's Fair at Chicago. In 1881 he was state representative and in 1889 and 1891 he was state senator from the Fourteenth District. He was president pro tem of the senate during the gubernatorial deadlock in 1891. Chief among his achievements along legislative lines was his influential part in passing the bills for consolidating town and city government of Bridgeport and for abolishing the toll-gate system in Fairfield County. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, in 1888 he was delegate at large and in 1892 he was a member of the Electoral College. Mr. Read's experience in military life began in the period of the Civil War. He was Lieutenant in the Second Connecticut Battery A, organized in 1861, Brigade Commissary in the Connecticut National Guard for eight years and acting Commissary-General at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

In 1855 Mr. Read married Helen Augusta, daughter of Philo F. and Sally Barnum. Her death occurred May 6th, 1897. There were five children, Helen A., Charles B., David F., May L., and Sally. Charles B. and David F. survive, sketches of whom follow in this work.

The Hon. David M. Read will long be remembered as a man of keen business ability and determination and as a capable public official in the city and state, but still deeper memories will remain of his loyal friendships, his kindly advice and encouragement to the young, his usefulness as a citizen and his genial and noble personality.

DAVID FARNUM READ

READ, DAVID FARNUM, president of The D. M. Read Company and the The Read Carpet Company of Bridgeport and man of prominence in banking affairs, club life, educational, philanthropic and civic matters of his community, was born in Bridgeport, October 5th, 1860. He is a son of the late David M. Read, whose biography with a brief sketch of the family ancestry is elsewhere given in this book, and whose footsteps in the industrial life of Bridgeport he follows so closely and honorably.

After due preparation in the Bridgeport public schools David F. Read entered Yale University, where he was graduated in 1883 with the B. A. degree. His first work in life was previous to his graduation and consisted of traveling as a salesman for The Read Carpet Company, beginning in 1880.

Ever since leaving college David F. Read has been identified with the industries founded by his father. In 1894, after his father's death, Mr. Read became president of The D. M. Read Company, the mercantile concern, and in 1904 he was elected president of The Read Carpet Company, the manufacturing concern, both of which offices he now holds.

Since 1899 Mr. Read has been a director of the City National Bank and since 1895 a trustee of the People's Savings Bank, both of Bridgeport, of which he was also an incorporator. From 1891 to 1907 he was a member of the Board of Education, and was vice-president of the board at the time of his resignation with two years of his term unexpired. He is a director of the Bridgeport Hospital, having been elected in 1899, and of the Boy's Club, elected in 1894. He is a member of the executive committee of the Yale Alumni Association of Fairfield County and also of the Bridgeport Scientific Society. In 1907 he was appointed a member of the Sinking Fund Commission of the city of Bridgeport and in 1908 he was made a member of the Park Board of that city for a term of six years. He is also a director of the Mountain Grove Cemetery Association.

From 1883 to 1886 Mr. Read was Lieutenant of the Signal Corps of the Connecticut National Guards, serving on the staffs of Colonels Crofut and Watrous. His fraternal ties were formed soon after the close of his military experience. In 1887 he became a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason. In 1895 he joined Pequonnock Lodge I. O. O. F. He is a member of the University, Lotos and Yale Clubs of New York, of the Graduates Club of New Haven and of six leading Bridgeport Clubs. Of three of the latter, the Sea-side Outing Club, the Sea-Side Club, and the Brooklawn Country Club, he is a former president. At present he is president of the Contemporary Club and a member of the governing board of the Squash Club, known as the Sea-Side Association. Horseback riding, golf and squash are his favorite recreations. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic platform. In creed he is a Congregationalist. David Farnum Read is unmarried.

CHARLES BARNUM READ

READ, CHARLES BARNUM, was born in Bridgeport, Fairfield, Connecticut, in the year 1858, on the twenty-third of August, son of the late David M. Read, whose biography is elsewhere incorporated in this work, and Helen Augusta Barnum, daughter of Philo Fairchild Barnum and Sally Taylor.

He is in direct line of descent from Colonel Thomas Read, who emigrated from England to America in 1630.

Mr. Read has from his earliest years been closely identified with the social and civic life of Bridgeport, having resided there his entire life. He attended the public schools, and graduated from the high school in 1877, going from there into the mercantile house of his father where he occupied a position in the financial department and became thoroughly acquainted with the details of the business. In 1884 The D. M. Read Company was founded, and he became associated with his father, David M. Read, and his brother, David Farnum Read, in that corporation.

Mercantile and manufacturing interests have always occupied Mr. Read. He is the treasurer of The D. M. Read Company, having been elected at the founding of that corporation, February 27th, 1884, and secretary of The Read Carpet Company, to which office he was elected January 18th, 1904.

On August 14th, 1894, he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Bridgeport, and on June 25th, 1903, he became a trustee of the Bridgeport Savings Bank, both of which offices he still holds. He has been a member of the board of directors of St. Vincent's Hospital since the founding of that institution in 1903. He served on the board of apportionment and taxation of the city of Bridgeport from the year of his appointment, 1889, until his resignation in June, 1907. He has never been active in politics, or strongly partisan in his political views, but has always affiliated with the Democratic party.

Mr. Read has been a Knight Templar of Hamilton Commandery

Chas. B. Reed.

No. 5 of Bridgeport since December 16th, 1886, a thirty-second degree Mason of Lafayette Consistory since June, 1887, a member of Sea-Side Council Royal Arcanum since November 19th, 1893, and of Arcanum Lodge, I. O. O. F., since March 25th, 1896.

He is a member of the Sea-Side, the Algonquin, the Brooklawn Country, and the Bridgeport Yacht Clubs, and of the New York Yacht Club. He was president of the Brooklawn Country Club in 1900, and of the Sea-Side Club in 1902, has been treasurer of the Algonquin Club, and Corinthian Lodge, F. and A. M.

On February 12th, 1890, he married Eleanor Landon Atkinson, and to them has been born one child, a daughter, Muriel Atkinson Read.

He is a lover of horses, an automobilist, and greatly enjoys different forms of sport, but perhaps finds his greatest relaxation in golf and squash.

He is a member of the vestry of St. John's Episcopal Church, and is always interested in any movement which may arise for furthering the interests of Bridgeport in social or municipal affairs.

WILBUR FISK OSBORNE

OSBORNE, WILBUR FISK. It falls to the lot of few men to leave behind them such a worthy record of good citizenship as that left by Wilbur Fisk Osborne in the associated communities of Derby and Ansonia. The best monument is the memory of his fellow townsmen, but for the coming generations there will be an abiding cenotaph in the Derby Neck Library which he established and with which his name must always be connected in veneration and gratitude. Early in life Mr. Osborne became prominent in the industrial and municipal affairs of the allied towns, and he was recognized as a potent influence in the advancement of their material prosperity. But it is as a permanent benefactor of their culture and their spiritual and intellectual development that posterity shall know him.

Wilbur Fisk Osborne was born in Derby, January 14th, 1841, and was the son of John W. Osborne and Susan Durand. His father was one of the pioneers of the brass industry in this country, and a founder and president of the Osborne and Cheeseman Co.

As Derby was Major Osborne's boyhood home, he received his early education in the public schools of that town. He subsequently entered Wesleyan University, where he graduated in 1861, as valedictorian of his class, immediately enlisting in the service of the Union in the Civil War. He served nearly four years and was promoted to sergeant, second and first lieutenant, and captain of artillery, being in Companies C and G of the First Connecticut Artillery. He was also military instructor of the Second Connecticut Artillery, inspector-general of the defenses at Washington, and south of the Potomac, ordnance officer, acting quartermaster, and the incumbent of other responsible military offices and commissions. After the war he became an active member of Kellogg Post, G. A. R.

As soon as he was released from active military service by the close of the war, Wilbur Osborne returned to Derby and became identified with his father's industry, the Osborne and Cheeseman

Co. From early boyhood he had taken a keen interest in the progress and success of the corporation, and was eager to become a factor in the development of the business. Through his thorough mastery of the details of the industry and his complete knowledge of it he was entirely fitted to take his place at the head of the company on his father's retirement. In 1882, a branch company was incorporated, known as the Schneller, Osborne and Cheeseman Co. Not long after, the Union Fabric Company was organized with Major Osborne as its president, where he remained until his death. He was also president of the Schneller Stay Works of Ansonia, and the Connecticut Clasp Company of Bridgeport, and held these offices up to the time of his death. He was one of the incorporators of the Derby Silver Company, now consolidated with the International Silver Company. In all these responsible positions in the industrial world he was not only a thorough, progressive and capable captain of industry, and an honorable, dependable business man, but a considerate, kindly and just employer, who devoted much time and thought to having his mill and factories sanitary, convenient, and comfortable for his employees, whose health and general welfare and rights he deemed most important and interesting.

Mr. Osborne was always actively interested in any scheme for civic betterment, but, in the latter years of his life, the foundation of a public library, — one of the best of its size in this country, — for that section of the community in which he lived and worked, became his favorite project. The library took its incipiency in a donation of books, chiefly fiction, which he made to a mission school in Derby Neck. The immediate appreciation and popularity of the idea encouraged him to make it a circulating library of importance, and it was definitely organized in 1897. Mr. Osborne was a liberal contributor and he used his widespread influence and acquaintance to enlarge the collection by special gifts. In recent years he perceived that the library had assumed the importance of a municipal institution and he succeeded in getting Mr. Andrew Carnegie to assist the association to erect a suitable building for a permanent home. As a result a handsome and appropriate edifice, one of the artistic and decorative features of the allied cities remains to stimulate the memory of the founder of the Derby Neck Library, and to foster the culture of the community. Mr. Osborne did not live to see the com-

pletion and consummation of his cherished plans, but they were reverently carried out under the direction of his daughter, Miss Frances E. Osborne, and the building was formally dedicated and opened last year.

Mr. Osborne had high ideals of good citizenship, but his efforts were sane and practical, not those of a Utopian dreamer, but of a man whose mind had the most thorough scientific training and whose judgment was formed by unremitting study. The honesty of purpose and the sincerity of his humanitarianism conspired to make his relations with the working-class singularly felicitous. Although he was a man of distinguished scholarship and erudition, especially in respect to English literature and American history, he was always approachable, and his manner was simple and kindly and cordial, and although he declined public honors and had neither time nor taste for a political career, he was influential in forming high-minded public opinion in the stand for right conditions in the labor world.

Major Osborne has been well described as an "ideal citizen." In business relations he was level-headed, honorable, energetic, and just. He was sagacious in his judgment of men and motives, wise and generous in advising others, conscientious and firm in maintaining his own splendid ideals. Socially he was genial, whole-souled, democratic, and sincere. He made friends universally and their loyalty was composed of admiration as deep as their affection.

Mr. Osborne's career was a happy instance of high living and right thinking and his influence is perpetuated in a noble philanthropy.

was a presidential elector and he was a delegate to the Republican Convention in St. Louis in 1896. He was one of the Connecticut Commissioners at the Chicago Exposition in 1893. In politics he was a faithful Republican and in creed he was a Congregationalist. His favorite pastimes were reading and traveling.

On September 2d, 1864, Mr. Sykes married Sarah A. Fitton, a native of Northfield, Vermont, and of English parentage. Six children came of this union, five daughters and one son and all but one daughter survive. The son, George Edmund Sykes, is now secretary and general manager of the Hartford Pulp Plaster Corporation and is the subject of another sketch in this work. George Sykes died on December 23d, 1903, and his loss is keenly felt in business and social circles, for he was not only a capable and highly successful "captain of industry" but an honored and useful man.

GEORGE EDMUND SYKES

SYKES, GEORGE EDMUND, secretary and general manager of the Hartford Pulp Plaster Corporation, one of Hartford's prominent young business and club men and a well-known resident of Rockville, was born in Rockville, Tolland County, Connecticut, June 4th, 1880. His father was the late George Sykes, a native of England, president of the Hockanum Company and one of the foremost woolen manufacturers in New England, who was a prominent politician and at one time presidential elector. He was well known for his marked business ability and his prominence in industrial affairs. Mr. Sykes' mother was Sarah A. Fitton, a woman of powerful influence for good and of most admirable character.

George Edmund Sykes was brought up in the village of Rockville and in a way that fitted him naturally for following his father's successful path in business life. He was healthy and strong and gifted with a mechanical turn of mind. He made a particular study of mathematics and deems it the best possible mental training. After a preparatory course at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, he entered Yale University, where he received his B. A. degree in 1903. The following year, that is on April sixth, 1904, he married Bernice Deane Heath.

It was in the humble capacity of wool sorter in the New England Mill at Rockville that Mr. Sykes began the active work of life. He was determined to make a name in the world and that he is doing so is shown by his present position of secretary and general manager of the Hartford Pulp Plaster Corporation which he has held since May, 1905. He is also a director in the Universal Machine Screw Company of Hartford. He is a member of the Yale Club of New York, the Hartford Club, the Hartford Golf Club, the Farmington Country Club, the Automobile Club of America, and the Hartford Auto Club, in which he is chairman of the racing committee. In politics he is a Republican and in religious convictions a Congregationalist. When at preparatory school he was chiefly interested in

football for an outdoor recreation and at present he takes a great interest in automobiling, golf, and tennis. But three years have passed since Mr. Sykes left the academic for the business world and most of his real life work is yet to be recorded. His present breadth of interest and his highly responsible position, to which he was elected at the early age of twenty-five, predict future achievement that will prove him most worthily "his father's son."

EDWARD HALE SEARS

SEARS, EDWARD HALE, president of the Collins Company of Collinsville and Hartford, was born in Williamsburg, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, February 23rd, 1846. He is a descendant in the ninth generation of Elder Brewster of "Mayflower" fame, and he is also a lineal descendant of Richard Sears who was a member of Plymouth Colony Court in 1662. Benjamin F. Sears, Mr. Sears's father, was a steel and tool manufacturer who moved to Collinsville, Connecticut, during his son's early boyhood, to become identified with the Collins Company. His wife, Mr. Sears's mother, was Rosetta Hale.

Mr. Sears spent his boyhood in a village. He was a delicate boy, and spent much of his time in the study of art and the natural sciences rather than in out-of-door sports. He attended the Collinsville High School, and was fitted for the scientific course at Yale under private tutoring, but entered the employ of the Collins Company instead, upon the advice of its manager. He had already worked in a machine shop for two years, not for the sake of income, but because his father wished him to acquire practical knowledge and industrious habits. This early discipline has been of inestimable value to Mr. Sears ever since.

In 1863 Mr. Sears began his real work in life as bookkeeper in the office of the Collins Company. His great aim was to master the business in all its branches and details. Rising step by step he became correspondent, traveler, assistant manager, and, finally in 1886, president and general manager of the company, which through the thorough business knowledge and great organizing ability of Mr. Sears and his predecessors has grown to be the largest edged tool works in the world.

The corporation employs nearly a thousand men, has a capital of one million, a manufacturing area of over seventeen acres, and supplies every country in the world with tools that play an important part in the advance of civilization. The company is reputed for its

E. A. Dean

skilled workmanship, the excellent quality of its products, and for its straight business policy, and this reputation is greatly due to the devoted study of iron and steel making and their uses that Mr. Sears has carried on both in America and abroad, and to his ability and personal worth as "entrepreneur."

Mr. Sears is a modest and quiet man of few words, but of positive ideas and great resourcefulness. He has always been a Republican, and was, in 1900-1901, a delegate from Canton, Connecticut, to the Constitutional Convention at Hartford. In religious affiliation Mr. Sears is a Congregationalist. He is a member of the Hartford Club and of the Hartford Golf Club. In 1868 he married Elizabeth Prince Ames of Princeton, Indiana. Of the three sons who have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sears, one, David Lloyd, is now living.

The influences of home and of contact with men in active life have been the most important elements in Mr. Sears's success in life. His career exemplifies the value of a thorough mastery of the work one would make a success.

RANDOLPH HENRY CHANDLER

CHANDLER, RANDOLPH HENRY, lawyer and public man, former state representative and senator and one of the foremost members of the Windham County Bar, was born in Thompson, Windham County, Connecticut, January 11th, 1853. The tracing of his family ancestry recalls some of the earliest and most prominent New England settlers and points back to William Chandler and his wife Annis who came from England in 1637 and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Their son, Deacon John Chandler, became one of the planters of what is now Woodstock and was deacon, selectman and moderator of town meetings. A later ancestor, Joseph Chandler (3), was first sergeant of the First 11th Connecticut Militia at New Haven in 1776. Mr. Chandler's father was Hon. William Henry Chandler, a graduate of Yale, class of 1839, a farmer and financier and one of the most successful and influential men in Eastern Connecticut, who was at different times state senator, representative, and justice of the peace. His wife, Mr. Chandler's mother, was Martha Helen Allen and through her Mr. Chandler traces an equally interesting ancestral line, beginning with Captain Nathaniel Allen of London, England, a sea farer who came to Boston in 1757 and later became a settler of Shrewbury, Massachusetts. Captain Thomas Allen, grandson of Captain Nathaniel Allen, kept a public house in New London during the Revolution, which was regarded as the center of good living and commercial brotherhood in that community.

Randolph Henry Chandler spent his boyhood in the country and at an early age entered Phillip's Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, from which he graduated with high honors. He also attended the Highland Military Academy at Worcester, Massachusetts, and upon leaving school he devoted himself to the study of law. He learned the legal profession with the Hon. Charles E. Searles of Putnam, Connecticut, and was admitted to the Windham County Bar, May 15th, 1879. He entered immediately upon the practice of law in

Putnam and continued that practice for ten years, at the end of which, in 1899, he retired from active work. Both during the period of his professional activity and since that time he has filled a number of responsible public offices with marked ability. In 1879, in 1880, and in 1891 he was elected to represent his fellow townsmen in the State Assembly. In 1895 he was state senator from the sixteenth district and during his term of office was the efficient chairman of the Committee of Humane Institutions. While he was senator he made several eloquent speeches, one of which, concerning the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, created wide-spread interest. He was the ardent champion of the small towns and fought their cause in a masterly manner that "carried the house by storm." In 1901 Mr. Chandler was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention, which convened January 1st, 1902. In every public office that he has held Mr. Chandler has made the most of the opportunity of serving the people and he has rendered valuable service to the Senate and House in deliberations over general legislation. In politics he has never deviated from the principles of the Republican party and has always been one of the strongest leaders of his party.

Fraternally Mr. Chandler is connected with Cornerstone Lodge, F. and A. M., of Thompson. His ancestry entitles him to membership in the Connecticut Society of Sons of the Revolution, of which he is a member of high standing. He is a great lover of rural life and was formerly interested in all athletic sports. Mr. Chandler was married December 23d, 1886, to Isadore E. Aldrich. They have one son, Randolph Henry Chandler, born March 27th, 1890.

The opinions of a man who has achieved both professional and political success and stands forth as an able lawyer and a faithful, unselfish and capable public man are doubly valuable and pertinent. Mr. Chandler speaks with conviction born of practical experience when he says to those seeking the secret of success, "Make the most of time and be temperate in all things."

WILLIAM HENRY STEVENSON

STEVENSON, WILLIAM HENRY, late railroad president, colonel of militia, politician and musician, of Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Connecticut, was born in that city April 29th, 1847, and died there February 17th, 1901. His ancestors were English and Scotch and settled in the early colonial days in Westport, Norwalk and Stratford, Connecticut. He was the son of strong-minded, estimable parents. His father was William Gorham Stevenson, a merchant who was Alderman of Bridgeport for many years and Treasurer of the local Lodge of Odd Fellows for over twenty years. His mother was Lucinda Thompson Stevenson.

The same activity and industry which made his mature life so full of achievement characterized William Henry Stevenson in boyhood, and his great energy was exercised along mental as well as physical lines. He read history and biography with great zeal and took special interest in the lives of men in the railroad world and in military history. He received his education at Eastman's National Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York, where he was graduated in 1864 with the degree of Master of Accounts. After leaving Eastman's at the age of seventeen he became a clerk in the office of the Housatonic Railroad in Bridgeport, and while there employed he devoted his spare time to the study of telegraphy and stenography. His diligence and ability won him speedy promotion and in 1872 he became special agent of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad. In 1874 he was made paymaster of the New York Central Railroad and later in that same year superintendent of the Shore Line Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. In 1882 he was promoted to the position of superintendent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Meanwhile he had studied law with the vice-president of that road and had been admitted to the Connecticut Bar in 1878. For two successive years (1885-6) he was President of the Association of American Railroad Superintendents. In the "Parallel Railroad" contest in 1889, Colonel

Stevenson was placed at the head of the syndicate of New York millionaires who aimed to establish an independent through railroad in Connecticut, and were beaten in the Legislature by a few votes only.

In 1888 and for the five subsequent years Col. Stevenson was vice-president and general manager of the Housatonic Railroad, president of the New Haven and Derby Railroad, manager and director of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, director of the New York and New England Railroad, president of the New York, Rutland and Montreal Railroad, and vice-president and manager of the Shepaug, Litchfield and Northern Railroad. These roads were combined under a syndicate which planned to have an independent line from New York to Boston, and from New York, Bridgeport and New Haven to Montreal and Canadian cities. In the first year of his connection with this syndicate, Col. Stevenson built the "Derby Extension" railroad from Derby to a junction with the Housatonic Railroad at Botsford Station, thus gaining a new and independent route from New Haven to the West. In 1892 all of these railroads, except the New York, Rutland and Montreal Railroad, passed over to the control of the Consolidated Railroad, for they had been developed under Col. Stevenson's capable management into such strong and effective service and prosperous financial condition that the Consolidated found them necessary to their own system. The Rutland Road became a part of the New York Central Lines.

At the time of his early death in vigorous manhood, Colonel Stevenson was engaged in building a railroad through the Central part of Ohio, from Columbus south.

Next to the railroad business Col. Stevenson's chief interests were in military, political, fraternal, and musical affairs. He served as captain in the Connecticut National Guard from 1879 to 1884, as Major from 1884 to 1885 and as Colonel on Gov. Waller's military staff in 1885. He was also a member of the "Old Guard" Veteran Battalion of New York.

The part which the Colonel played in state and city politics was prominent and distinguished. In 1877, when only thirty years of age, he was nominated for State Representative by the Democrats, but was defeated by the great showman, P. T. Barnum. For four years he was alderman of Bridgeport and for many years he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. In 1881, when he was thirty-

three years old, he was the Democratic nominee for mayor, but that party lost the election. In 1884 he was president of the Young Men's Cleveland and Hendricks Club. For many years he was a member of the Board of Park Commissioners of Bridgeport, the "Park City." In 1890 he was prominently mentioned as candidate for governor but was too busy with railroad affairs to allow the use of his name in nomination.

The Colonel was a member of many prominent clubs of Bridgeport, New Haven, and New York and was most active in Odd Fellowship and in Masonic matters. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a Mystic Shriner, a Redman, First Exalted Ruler of the Elks of Bridgeport, Grand-Master of Connecticut Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows 1884, Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the World in 1885 and Grand Marshal of that body in 1886, in which year he was also Colonel on the staff of General Underwood, commanding the Patriarchs Militant of the World.

In the musical world Col. Stevenson is well known as the composer of many musical pieces of established merit and popularity as well as the leader of "Stevenson's Military Band." He was a brilliant and skillful pianist and always considered music the ideal pastime.

In creed Col. Stevenson was an Episcopalian. For many years he was vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church of Bridgeport and a generous supporter and active worker in that church. As a result of his religious belief and great practical experience he was abundantly able to advise young men whom he always taught to cultivate "industry, persistence, hard work and courage."

Col. Stevenson is survived by a wife and two children, though five were born to him. Mrs. Stevenson's maiden name was Mary Hough Shelton when he married her in 1869. The surviving children are Judge Henry C. Stevenson and Miss Mary Bell Stevenson of Bridgeport.

ROBERT RUSSELL STANNARD

STANNARD, ROBERT RUSSELL, late president of the Blake and Johnson Company, machinery manufacturers, of Waterbury, and a man of prominence in social, religious and public affairs in that city, was born in Clinton, Connecticut, April 25th, 1847, and died in Waterbury on January 4th, 1906. His parents were Russell and Julia Roberts Stannard, the former being a farmer and a representative to the state legislature in 1859. Mr. Stannard's earliest ancestor in America was John Stannard who came from Staffordshire, England, to Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1640, and afterwards joined the Saybrook Colony.

Country life on his father's farm was Robert R. Stannard's wholesome experience in boyhood. He obtained his early education at the district school and the academy in Clinton and supplemented these preliminary studies by courses at the Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., and at a business college in New Haven. It was in New Haven, too, that he found his first employment in the mercantile business where he entered the employ of T. P. Merwin & Company, dry goods dealers, in 1866. He filled the double position of bookkeeper and cashier and retained it for three years.

In 1869 Mr. Stannard left New Haven and came to Waterbury to take the position of bookkeeper with Blake and Johnson, builders of machinery, piano and organ hardware, screws, rivets and so forth. His entire subsequent life was devoted to the interests of that concern which he served in various official capacities, leading up to the presidency, which he held at the time of his death. He was elected secretary in 1873, treasurer in 1894, and president in 1899.

His great success and prominence in business is but one of the many claims to honor and distinction for which Mr. Stannard is remembered. In his public spirit, his philanthropy, his clean, loyal politics and his earnest church work are seen the abundant fruits of his noble character, which was as strong and admirable as his great business ability. He took a lively and constant interest in

politics and was a staunch adherent of the Republican party, which often sought him for official positions, which he always saw fit to decline. He was urged to accept the nomination for mayor a number of times, but declined on each occasion. He was a member of the First Congregational Church of Waterbury for over thirty years, he was clerk of that church for nineteen years, treasurer of its society for seven years, and deacon for the ten years preceding his death. Even when an active interest in church affairs involved great personal sacrifice he was an unstinting church worker and the time and energy which he devoted to his church are a matter of local history. His broad and sensible charities were dispensed in a brotherly disregard of either sect or nationality. The greatest of his gifts was the unconscious example of a character, the corner-stones of which were integrity and sincerity. His word was most truly "as good as his bond," and his estimate of the value of the services of others was both just and generous. Though modest and retiring and prone to keep self in the background he was conspicuous in his city for his honorable and capable business relations, and for his cheerful readiness to help good causes and befriend the great circle of fellow beings with whom he came in contact in all walks of life, and who honored him not only for his strength of character and business sagacity, but for his geniality, good humor, democratic impartiality and practical Christianity.

Mr. Stannard was a member of the Waterbury Club and the Home Club of Waterbury. He was eligible for membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, but though his application for membership to that society was on file among his papers at the time of his death it had not been sent to Washington. His death on January 4th, 1906, was sudden in the extreme, as he had retired the night before in his usual robust health. He is survived by a wife, Martha Elizabeth Bryan, daughter of Edward Bryan of New Haven, whom he married in 1874, and by a daughter, Grace Bryan, now the wife of Robert P. Lewis of Waterbury.

GEORGE OTTO SCHNELLER

SCHNELLER, GEORGE OTTO, late manufacturer, educator, member of legislature and inventor of Ansonia, New Haven County, Connecticut, was a native of Germany. He was born in Nuremberg, Germany, June 14th, 1843, and died in Ansonia on October 20th, 1895. His grandfather and his father, Henry Schneller, were government civil engineers and architects in Germany and his mother was Elizabeth Schneller. George was educated in private schools and in the Gymnasium of Nuremburg and received a thorough training for the calling of civil engineer. Although a fine career was thus open to him in his own country he wished greater and broader opportunities, and felt that these were afforded in the new world.

With characteristic self-reliance and ambition George Schneller came to America in early manhood without influence, friends or capital, but with the determination to make his way. His first employment was in the New York offices of the Osborne and Cheeseman Company, for whom he worked as accountant. He was soon transferred to the Ansonia office. In 1870 he returned to Germany and upon his return two years later he resumed his identity with the manufacturing industry of Ansonia. Soon after his return he surveyed Ansonia and made a perfect map of the city according to the German system. In 1874 he went West but as he found no place better suited to manufacturing than the Naugatuck Valley, he again returned to Ansonia and in 1876 he purchased a spectacle factory in that town. Finding the machinery crude and imperfect, he bent his energies to improving it and the success he attained evinced his inventive genius and enabled him to sell out his factory within six months at three times the price he had paid for it. He then turned his attention to the manufacture of eyelets in the interests of Major Osborne of Osborne and Cheeseman, and succeeded in perfecting and patenting an eyelet machine which revolutionized the eyelet industry throughout the world. His machine turned out ninety pounds of eyelets to the hundred at the rate of sixty thousand

a minute. He organized the Schneller, Osborne and Cheeseman Company which in 1882 bought a large tract of land from the Ansonia Land and Water Power Company. This company, through Mr. Schneller's machines and their patents, soon controlled the eyelet business in the United States and Europe. Mr. Schneller also improved the machinery used in the manufacture of corset stays and founded the Schneller Stay Works. After the death of George W. Cheeseman, the president, Mr. Schneller became interested in the original company of Osborne and Cheeseman. He promoted the organization of the Ansonia Osborne & Cheeseman Company and became its secretary and treasurer. He organized the Union Fabric Company and was its treasurer for many years. He was also president of the Birmingham Brass Company and a director in many local enterprises.

Mr. Schneller was a most loyal and public-spirited citizen of his adopted country and was intensely interested in the growth and welfare of Ansonia. He was a Democrat in politics and represented his town in the state legislature from 1891 to 1893. He was a firm believer in the importance and value of public education and in the necessity for its capable and intelligent administration. As a member of the board of education he was most conscientious and zealous in improving the schools and in solving all possible educational problems. He was never too busy to give the benefit of his rare judgment and foresight to any and all public matters.

He is survived by a wife, Clarissa Alling, whom he married in Ansonia in May, 1873, and by two children, Elizabeth A. and George O. Four other children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schneller but died before their father. The oldest daughter, Maria Eloise, was a most brilliant scholar and died in 1891, a few months before she was to have graduated from High School as valedictorian.

Mr. Schneller is remembered as a man of great genius, wonderful business ability and activity and forceful character. He was modest, simple and sincere, a man of few words and large deeds, who made each day count in many fruitful, unselfish activities and whose courtesy, charity, public spirit and integrity won great esteem.

David Roubee

DAVID TRUBEE

TRUBEE, DAVID, bank president and merchant of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and one of the active and influential residents of that city, was born in the town of Fairfield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, September 25th, 1825, and is the Son of Samuel Comfort and Elizabeth (Curtiss) Trubee.

His father was a master builder and a man greatly admired for his uprightness, integrity, and earnest piety. Through him, David Trubee is descended from Andris Trubee, who came from Holland and settled in Fairfield in the early part of the eighteenth century. Mr. Trubee's mother was a woman of pure and noble character whose influence was especially strong in inculcating in him the highest standard of true living. Through her he traces his line of descent from John Curtiss, who came from England and settled in Stratford, where he was made a freeman in 1658, and from Joseph Curtiss, who was judge of the County Court, state senator, and town clerk.

Mr. Trubee is also a descendant of Governor Thomas Wells of Connecticut, who came from England to Wethersfield in 1636 and was chosen magistrate of the Connecticut Colony in 1637, which office he held until his death, a period of twenty-two years. The coat of arms of Mr. Trubee's maternal ancestor was confirmed to John Curtiss of London, Gentleman, May 9th, 1632.

The home life of the Trubee family during David Trubee's early days was most simple, wholesome and inspiring. His mental preparation for his busy and useful life was carried on at the district school and the Fairfield Academy.

His dearest wish was to become a ship-builder, but upon the advice of his parents, whose precepts were ever the dominating influence of his life, he entered upon a mercantile career in 1839, as clerk in Daniel Sterling's wholesale grocery store in Bridgeport. This was his first work, entered upon at the early age of fifteen and continued for seven years.

He then accepted a position as clerk in the wholesale grocery house

of Mortford & Trubee, the junior member of the firm being Mr. Trubee's eldest brother, Samuel. The business of the firm increased rapidly and David Trubee became the firm's commercial traveler. Within three years from the time he entered the employ of the firm, he was chosen junior member and two years later, when his brother retired, the firm name was continued until 1881, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Trubee became senior member of the equally large and successful grocery house, David Trubee & Company. The trade of the house is large and extends to all parts of New England, and Mr. Trubee is still senior member of the firm.

In addition to his extensive mercantile interests, Mr. Trubee has always been connected with the leading financial and social institutions of Bridgeport. Since January 13th, 1885, he has been president of the Pequonnock National Bank, and is also a director of the Consolidated Rolling Stock Company of Bridgeport. He was one of the founders of the Seaside Club and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Bridgeport Yacht Club, and the Royal Order of Masons. He has always voted the Republican ticket, though he has never held office. His religious views are those of the Presbyterian creed. Mr. Trubee is fond of golf and driving, but his favorite way of spending the hours free from business is in enjoying his home. His wife is Susan Gifford Doane Trubee, who came from Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and whom he married in December, 1846. She is a descendant of Lord de Gifford, one of Richard Cœur de Lion's Crusaders.

Mr. Trubee, beginning as a grocery clerk, is now at the head of one of the large wholesale grocery houses and of one of the prosperous banks of the State.

This advance in life has been achieved through the persistent striving after sound ideals, which are, in his own words: "Integrity, honesty, and never watching the clock."

HORACE CORNWALL WILCOX

WILCOX, HORACE CORNWALL, late manufacturer, founder and president of the Meriden Britannia Company, state senator and mayor of Meriden, was foremost among the industrial leaders of that city and was a natural and capable leader of affairs in his community. He was a power in the business life of his city and state not only because he founded and was president of one of the leading industries but because he was upright, progressive and thorough in all his methods and undertakings.

Middletown was Mr. Wilcox's birthplace and the date of his birth was January 26th, 1824. His parents were Elisha B. and Hepsibah Cornwell Wilcox who lived on a farm in that part of Middletown known as Westfield. The Wilcox family is a very old one of Saxon origin and was originally located at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk County, England. In the reign of Edward III and later the name was prominent in public annals and stood for men of high degree. The American branch of the family was founded by John Wilcox who came from England and was one of the original proprietors of Hartford in 1639.

Horace C. Wilcox received a limited schooling but possessed keen power of observation and assimilation that served to atone for the lack of greater educational advantages. He grew up on his father's farm and learned industrious habits by the performance of definite duties and a rare knowledge of the world by contact with thrifty New Englanders of his father's type. At twenty he left the farm and embarked in the business of peddling tin goods, starting with a borrowed capital of three dollars. After a couple of successful years he received recognition for his ability and persistence as a salesman and was engaged in the manufacture of Britannia goods in Meriden. Mr. Wilcox was quick to see the great possibilities in the Britannia industry and as a result in 1852 the Meriden Britannia Company was organized by Mr. Wilcox, his brother Dennis C. Wilcox, Isaac C. Lewis, James A. Frary, Lemuel J. Curtis, W. W. Lyman,

John Munson, George R. Curtis, Samuel Simpson and William H. Johnson. Mr. Wilcox was made secretary and treasurer. In 1866 he succeeded Mr. Lewis as president and he held this office until his own death in 1890. The business progressed rapidly under Mr. Wilcox's supervision and soon added the manufacture of many kinds of plated goods and kindred products to the small list originally produced. The plant was gradually enlarged, an extensive export trade established and fine warerooms opened in New York, California and London. The capital of the concern was increased from $25,000 in 1852 to $1,100,000 in 1879 and its increase in all respects has continued in proportion until now it is the largest industry of its kind in America.

Although the demands on Mr. Wilcox's time and ability made by the development of the silver plated business would seem great enough to absorb one man he found time and heart for many other interests. Through his influence and interest in music the Wilcox and White Organ Company was organized, he was its first president and a director in the following concerns:— Meriden Silver Plate Company, Manning Bowman and Company, the Meriden Saddlery and Leather Company, the Aeolian Organ Company, the Meriden Street Railway Company, Rogers Bro. Company of Waterbury, R. Wallace and Sons of Wallingford and several banks, insurance companies and other business associations. He was a loyal Republican and was at different times mayor, alderman and state senator. During the Civil War he ardently supported the Union cause. He was an inflential and liberal member of the First Congregational Church.

Mr. Wilcox was twice married — his first wife was Charlotte Smith of Middletown who died in 1864. George Horace, son of this marriage is president of the International Silver Company. In 1865 Mr. Wilcox married Ellen Parker who with a daughter, Mrs. Louis Fisk, survives him.

An organizer and manager of vast business enterprises, a loyal citizen, a genuine Christian and true gentleman, Horace C. Wilcox may be justly termed a maker of Meriden's history industrially, morally and socially and a man whose true usefulness none excelled.

Geo. H. Walker Jr.

GEORGE HORACE WILCOX

WILCOX, GEORGE HORACE, president of the International Silver Company, a prominent Mason and a leading citizen of Meriden, is a lifelong resident of that city and was born there on August 22d, 1856. His earliest ancestor in America was John Wilcox, who emigrated from England in the early part of the seventeenth century. Mr. Wilcox is the son of Horace Cornwell and Charlotte A. Smith Wilcox. His father was a manufacturer and a man active in public life, having been state senator and mayor. His mother died when George was but nine years of age and consequently had little chance to influence his mind and character.

The best schools, preparatory and academic, afforded George H. Wilcox's early education. He attended The Gunnery in Washington, Connecticut, when that institution was presided over by F. W. Gunn, probably the best remembered and best loved master of that generation, and, later, the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. He then entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University and was graduated with the degree of Ph.B. in 1875.

As soon as he had completed his college course George Wilcox returned to Meriden and went to work "at the bottom of the ladder," that is, as an office boy. He entered the employ of the Meriden Britannia Company, at that time the largest makers of silver plate in the country, and was quick to learn their industry in its details and to win promotion from time to time. In 1888 he became secretary of the company and in 1893 he was elected to the presidency of that corporation, holding the office until the company was bought by the International Silver Company, of which he was elected the first vice-president at its incorporation, and he is now president of that enormous concern, the largest manufacturers of sterling silver and silver plate ware in the world, having a capital of $20,000,000 invested, and operating no less than fifteen different factories in the United States and being largely interested in several abroad. Mr.

Wilcox is a director in various other important business corporations in Connecticut.

Fraternally Mr. Wilcox has many strong ties. He is a Mason, a Shriner, a member of the Royal Arcanum, and past eminent commander of the St. Elmo Commandery Knights Templar. In politics he is a Republican and in church membership a Congregationalist. He is fond of outdoor life and wholesome exercise and considers golf and fishing the ideal forms of relaxation. The motto that he would prescribe as a guide to success in one's life work is concise, practical and valuable, and most indicative of his own steady purpose and consequent heaping measure of success. He says, "Keep everlastingly at it — whatever *it* may be." Since it may be truly said of him that he made his own way from office boy to the presidency of two of the largest and most important and progressive industries in the state, it is conspicuously plain that his advice to others has been the creed conscientiously acted upon in his own life.

Mr. Wilcox has a family numbering a wife and three children. Mrs. Wilcox's maiden name was Nettie Barker Curtis when he married her on January 23d, 1884, in New Britain, Conn. Their home is at 57 Pleasant Street, Meriden. Their three children are: Harold Curtis Wilcox, born January 7th, 1889; Roy Cornwell Wilcox, born December 24th, 1891; and Horace Wilcox, born October 6th, 1893.

THOMAS ALDRIDGE WESTON

WESTON, THOMAS ALDRIDGE, was born near Birmingham, England, April 14th, 1832. His father, William Weston, M. A. (Queen's College, Oxford), came of the de Weston family of Weston under Lyziard, Staffordshire, dating from the Domesday Book. His mother, Mary Aldridge, came of another old Staffordshire family which gave the name to Aldridge near Walsall, and was born on the Aldridge estate of Thickthorn at Kenilworth.

Mr. Weston's father arrived in the United States with his family of seven persons, April, 1848. A month later they were settled at Buffalo, Mr. Weston's first request there to his father being to apprentice him at the Buffalo Steam Engine Works, obeying his lifelong impulse to mechanical work. It was refused and he took employment with the firm of Pratt & Co., hardware merchants, who later owned the Buffalo Rolling Mills, the Fletcher Furnace and other local industries. He served them so well that in 1853, at twenty-one years of age, the firm told him he was selected to come into it. This he did not desire as it was outside of mechanical lines.

The panic of 1857 arrested all business. In 1858 Mr. Weston went abroad for his health and visited his uncle, Thomas Weston, ex-Mayor of Birmingham, England, and the turning point in his life came there when, in 1859, he patented the Differential Block.

In a state noted for patents as is Connecticut, the history of this one will have interest. Early in 1861 it became a phenomenal success in England with the Tangye Brothers as sole makers. Early in 1863 infringement occurred, ending in 1865 by the Chancery Court decision of Sir W. Page Wood, which sustained the Weston patent. Meantime the steps to secure a United States patent were begun, and it was finally issued to Mr. Weston August 6th, 1867, as the conclusion of an interference case with J. J. Doyle.

Under the Doyle patent the differential block had been widely introduced by Samuel Hall's Son & Co. of New York, against whom

Mr. Weston then began a suit for infringement. Three other infringers followed with their products. English made blocks were then much cheaper than the home-made, so in order to cut prices, as a war measure, Mr. Weston began in 1870 to import them from his brother-in-law's firm, the Tangye Brothers, under a threefold contract, including that firm, himself as patentee, and as agents J. F. McCoy and partners of New York. This trade was a success, and in 1873, to make it still more profitable to themselves, Tangye Brothers allied with the J. F. McCoy Company decided that the patentee could be dropped and his share in the profits saved. This trade then being his main dependence, the step seemed a safe one, the manufacture and the sales connection being already in their hands and the patentee impoverished by his long struggle against infringement; but he continued to fight as he was able.

Early in 1875, through his attorney, C. N. Judson, now of 40 Wall Street, New York, a general offer to surrender was made by all the infringers, and accepted; whereupon their collective stock in trade was transferred to the works of the new licensees, the Yale Lock Co. of Stamford, the McCoy stock in New York passing into the same control.

But so far there had been no decision in any United States Court sustaining the Weston patent, in consequence of which a Mr. White of Naugatuck resumed infringement, ended by an injunction and the decision of Judge Shipman of New Haven, June, 1876. This stock also was then transferred to Stamford and peace followed. This industry brought entire to Stamford, as the conclusion of an eight years' fight, has since grown in volume many fold, owing to the energy of the Yale Lock Company, now the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, to the quality of their products, as also to later patents like the Weston triplex block, of more efficiency and convenience.

Like many other successful inventions, the differential block had its germ in preceding failures. Mr. Weston's original claims in both the English and American patents covered too much, but the English Chancery Court sustained them on grounds of equity, implying that the old element in them was valueless apart from Weston's added features. English law, therefore, gave him the effective whole he had designed, because of its utility and practical success.

United States law, with more precision, required that the old element, however valueless but belonging to the public, must be disclaimed. Mr. Weston, therefore, re-issued his United States patent with the result that Judge Shipman's decision in 1876 sustained it on all issues. A more severe ordeal followed in seeking an extension of the patent from Congress. Against strong opposition the Bill passed Congress by a large majority vote and was duly signed by President Hayes May 28th, 1878. (See Cong. Record, May 11, 1878, p. 27.)

In the face of the foregoing decisions for Mr. Weston's claims, Knight's Mechanical Dictionary, p. 701, asserts that when the Allies entered Pekin, they there found a differential pulley. They found a wooden Chinese windlass with a rope coiled thereon, as shown in Webster's Dictionary. There could be no differential chain-block without block "pitchchain" which chain was impossible until Mr. Weston invented the "chain gauge" in 1860, now seen beside each "block chain" maker's anvil with his hammer. The differential block would probably have been an every day article long before Mr. Weston's time, but for the absence of the "chain gauge." He holds a receipt for the wood pattern made in 1860 by an old Boulton & Watt pattern maker, William Broomhead, then in business for himself.

World-wide as is the use of the differential block, Mr. Weston's triplex block has exceeded it and all others in actual sales. He can fairly claim to be the pioneer founder of the block chain and chain block industries, also to have enriched the world's stock of elementary mechanical devices, in originating the now well known "multiple discs," and the safety winch movement shown in Vol. XIV, Encyc. Brittannica, article "Lift," which latter is embodied in the Weston safety winch, now a manufacture of the Brown Hoisting Machinery Company, Cleveland.

Among other patents of his receiving wide adoption are his ratchet drills, 300 or more being used at the Cramp Ship Yards. His "multiple discs" have spread into many varied constructions. At the last Madison Square Garden Automobile Show, twenty companies exhibited thirty-six autos containing these discs. The Scientific American Supplement, June 22d, 1907, illustrates a 150 ton crane at Glasgow, 176 feet high to peak of the jib, erected to put the

boilers on the big Cunard ship Lusitania, the text stating that a Weston (disc) brake is used. During the patent term, licenses to use the discs were issued to William Sellers & Co., American Dredging Co., and the Yale and Towne Mfg. Co. In England, to Tangye Brothers, Vickers Sons & Co., Appleby Brothers, and to Harfield & Co. for ship's windlasses, of which the discs are the foundation feature. This windlass is used by all the navies of Europe and it may be seen today on the majority of foreign steamers in United States ports. Up to April, 1887, the weight of discs thus used, on 12,000 ships, was 5,700,000 pounds. To this date the quantity must be doubled at least. Multiple discs are shown in Reauleaux Constructor, Berlin and American editions, as in most text-books. They frequently appear as an element in new patents, or as a part of some new machine in the class papers.

Mr. Weston's recent "shutter stay" patents have had a testimonial from the New York Architects, McKim, Mead & White, as also from users in Stamford. In his old age he lives expecting yet to improve upon his record, knowing the inventor cannot evade the law, that "the fittest will survive" without respect of persons. To the inventor he would say, "Be a student. Know 'the prior state of your art' in the patent records, in mechanical literature, in shop practice, so much of which is never recorded. Study the mechanics of nature, as air-ship men seek points from bird flight. Archæology too — a book eating worm or insect carries a boring tool enabling him to perforate twenty thick quarto volumes so that a string passed through the hole can suspend them all. The first English safety pin made a fortune for the patentee, when exactly similar ones in gold and silver wire, could be seen at the Guildhall Museum among the Roman remains."

"The field of inventive competition for first prizes is open to all having the Edison five per cent. of inspiration and willing to add his ninety-five per cent. of work. The Great Teacher said, 'My Father worketh hitherto and I work.' Work is, therefore, elemental even at the great central source of all things, and the non-worker, willingly such, is an anomaly or an excrescence. Let the inventors and mechanics so do their work that they can enjoy it, knowing that others will enjoy it also."

T. D. Warren

TRACY BRONSON WARREN

WARREN, TRACY BRONSON, former hotel proprietor, city official, military man and prominent club man of Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Connecticut, was born in Watertown, Litchfield County, Connecticut, December 20th, 1847. He is the son of the late David Hard Warren and Louisa Bronson Warren and through both parents he is descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors. Few men can trace their ancestry back through twenty-seven generations and Mr. Warren is one of the few who have that distinction, for he is in the twenty-seventh generation of descent from William de Warenne, Earl of Normandy, who died in 1088 and whose wife was Gundred, youngest daughter of William the Conqueror. Down the long line are found many distinguished and ancient names as well as some notable ones. The first of the family to come to America was Richard Warren who came from Greenwich, England, in the Mayflower in 1620. Later ancestors participated in the Revolution. On his mother's side Mr. Warren is descended from John Bronson who came to Hartford with Hooker in 1636. From his mother he inherited strong characteristics promoting spiritual growth and vigor and all good influences as well as a distinguished lineage.

As he was a farmer's son, Tracy Warren spent his youthful days in the wholesome occupations of country life. He was educated in New Haven at the Collegiate and Commercial Institute where he graduated in 1865.

As soon as he left school he went to work for a concern engaged in the manufacture of carriage hardware. He continued in the manufacturing business until 1874. From 1876 to 1881 he was actively interested in the mercantile business. In 1890 Col. Warren became proprietor of the Atlantic Hotel in Bridgeport and continued in that capacity until his retirement in 1902. He is now engaged in general insurance business.

Col. Warren has frequently been a public official, having been

alderman for two terms, 1883 and 1884, and city treasurer in 1885. He was a member of the Connecticut National Guard for four years and served as Colonel on Gov. Harrison's staff for two years. He was a member of the Second Regiment National Guard for three years, was lieutenant of the New Haven Grays and adjutant of the Fourth Regiment for several years. He is prominent and popular in social and fraternal circles and belongs to the following organizations: The Army and Navy Club, the Algonquin Club, the Brooklawn Country Club, the Bridgeport Yacht Club, the Hoboken Turtle Club, the Sea Side Club, Hamilton Commandery, Knights Templar, Corinthian Lodge, F. and A. M. In Masonry he has taken the 32d degree. He has been commissary of the Old Guard of New York City, of which he has been a member nearly twenty years. His political views are those of the Republican party. He is a devoted member of the Episcopal Church and has been a vestryman of St. John's Church, Bridgeport, for over a quarter of a century.

Mrs. Warren was Clara A. Mills, of Boston, where he married her in 1874. She is most active in charitable and philanthropic work and in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she has for many years been State Vice-Regent. Seven children have been born to Col. and Mrs. Warren, of whom four are now living — John M., Yale S. S., '96, Louise B., Bryn Mawr, '98, Bronson M., Yale '04, and Harvey T., Yale '10. The Colonel's home is at 405 Sea View Ave., Bridgeport. He is fond of outdoor life and considers driving and baseball the best recreation and exercise. The same enthusiasm and hearty interest which he gives to these sports have always been characteristic of his business and social life and his success and popularity have been logical results.

PETER W. WREN

WREN, PETER W., wholesale merchant and man of prominence in educational, banking and public interests of Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he has lived since 1870, was born in New York City, August 20th, 1847. He is of Irish ancestry and is the son of Peter and Mary Mallon Wren. The early days of his youth were spent in his birthplace, New York City, where he attended the public schools. When he was old enough to enter the grammar grades his family moved to New Haven, and he continued his education in the public schools of that city. At fifteen he left school to learn the printer's trade in the *Journal and Courier* office. He remained in New Haven occupied as a printer until 1870, when he removed to Bridgeport, the city which has been his home and the center of his many and extensive business and public interests ever since that date.

Though he was but twenty-two years of age when he came to Bridgeport, Mr. Wren embarked immediately upon extensive business enterprises and became a partner with John McMahon in the wholesale wine and importing business. This partnership continued until Mr. McMahon's death in 1899, a period of nearly thirty years. During that time the partners dealt extensively in stocks, bonds and real estate and they also developed and owned Pleasure Beach, Bridgeport's largest resort and, in fact, one of the largest and most popular seaside resorts in Connecticut.

Mr. Wren is president and treasurer of the Connecticut Breweries Company, with plants in Bridgeport and Meriden. He is also a director in the Bridgeport Hydraulic Company and in the Pequonnock National Bank of Bridgeport and he is chairman of the board of trustees of St. Vincent's Hospital, Bridgeport.

In 1882 and 1883 Mr. Wren was a representative in the State Legislature. Then, as always, he loyally upheld the Democratic principles in politics. He was a member of the first Board of Public Works established in Bridgeport and was its president for six years.

Educational progress has been the chief interest of Peter Wren's life outside of but never secondary to his own personal business. From 1880 to 1906 he was a member of the Bridgeport Board of Education and was its president for fifteen consecutive years — that is, until his resignation in 1906. During practically all of this long period he was chairman of the important committee on schools and always acted with characteristic fairness, impartiality and judgment and showed great executive ability in handling the important and intricate questions and policies left to his discretion and decision. For over a score of years his name was synonymous with the management and control of the local schools and his excellent performance of his great trust won the greatest respect and appreciation from the entire community.

In 1869 Mr. Wren married Hannah M. Carey of New Haven, by whom he has had the following children: George W., Marion V., Frederick W., Sarah, Arthur, and Irene. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He is also a member of the Seaside Club, the Algonquin Club, the Emmet Club, and the Yacht Club of Bridgeport and of the Catholic Club of New York.

L. D. Warner

LUCIAN DAYTON WARNER

WARNER, LUCIAN DAYTON, late president and manager of the Malleable Iron Company, whose death in Pasadena, California, April 4th, 1905, brought keen loss to the city of Naugatuck, Connecticut, was a leading citizen of that place for many years.

Mr. Warner was peculiarly and prominently identified with this community, peculiarly because his paternal grandfather, Richard Warner, was born in Salem, (now Naugatuck), away back in 1772. His son, Adna, the father of L. D. Warner, was also born here in 1796. Grandfather and father in the year 1800 went into what was then the wild West and settled in Pitcher, Chenango County, New York. Here in 1839, September 18th, Lucian D. Warner was born. Like most pioneer settlers of those times they had many obstacles to overcome and secured a living only by the greatest diligence, as the family was a large one of fifteen children.

Adna Warner was a man of strong convictions, keen public spirit and an ardent Abolitionist. He was a blacksmith by trade though mostly a farmer by occupation. His wife, Lucia (Carter) Warner and mother of L. D. Warner, was a woman of considerable force of character.

The son, Lucian, was brought up on the farm and in a home where industry, thrift and religion prevailed. Besides the opportunities of the common schools he had the advantage of a course of instruction in the Academy at Cincinnatus, N. Y. This was followed by two years' occupation in a general store which included postmaster's duties.

Returning to the home of his ancestors when he was twenty years of age, Mr. Warner was for forty-six years identified influentially with the business, social and religious life of Naugatuck, perhaps as much as any other one person. On his arrival in 1859, he at once became clerk in the general store of Thomas Lewis, his future father-in-law. Four years later found him an equal partner. Three years later he became secretary and treasurer of the Connecticut Cutlery Company,

whose plant was located in Union City. After three years in this position his worth and ability were recognized by the Tuttle & Whittemore Company, now known as the Naugatuck Malleable Iron Company, and Mr. Warner became first the secretary, then treasurer, and finally the president. This last position was held until 1899, when he retired from active business.

Mr. Warner united with the Congregational Church four years after he first came to Naugatuck, and for thirty-seven years he was a deacon and clerk and for many years treasurer of the church. After thirty years as superintendent of the Sunday-school, he was reluctantly released from the position and only after his repeated requests. He was one of the founders of the Y. M. C. A. in Naugatuck and its first president. He was also an officer in the Connecticut Bible Society and the Connecticut Sunday-school Association. He was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at the time of his death. In the moral betterment of the community he was intensely interested, sparing neither service nor substance. Mr. Warner acquired a just competence for his ability and application in business and the results were evidenced in the beauty, comfort and free hospitality of his home. He gave generously to organized and public philanthropy and assisted worthy need in ways known to few.

He was a man of positive opinion and firm in his convictions. He was public-spirited and pronouncedly Republican, but repeatedly refused political office. His fraternal ties were with Shepherd's Lodge, No. 78, A. F. and A. M., Naugatuck, and the Clark Commandery, Knights Templar, Waterbury.

Mr. Warner married in 1864, Julia M., daughter of his partner, Thomas Lewis. Six children were born to them, of whom five are now living: Lewis C., Carleton S., Frederick A., George D., and Lucia E., now Mrs. Harry C. Burnett, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Two and a half years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Warner married on November 10th, 1892, Miss Anna B. Rowe, the daughter of Dr. Rufus J. Rowe, of Whitehall, New York, who died November 28th, 1905.

Mr. Warner's death removes one of Naugatuck's most substantial citizens and one who will be sadly missed and yet pleasantly remembered in his home, his commercial and his church life.

James P. Goodrich

JAMES PARSONS WOODRUFF

WOODRUFF, JAMES PARSONS, M.A., M.L., lawyer, treasurer of the Litchfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and a man of prominence in the political and business life of Litchfield, Connecticut, was born in that town on the 30th of October, 1868. He is of English descent and traces his paternal ancestry in America to Matthew Woodruff, who came from England to Hartford in 1638, and to Richard Seymour, who came from England to Hartford in 1635. On his mother's side, Mr. Woodruff is descended from Thomas Parsons, who came from Somersetshire, England, to Philadelphia in 1685, and from John Bowne, who came from Derbyshire, England, to Boston in 1649.

Mr. Woodruff is the son of George Morris and Elizabeth Ferris (Parsons) Woodruff. His father is a lawyer and president of the Litchfield Fire Insurance Company and of the Litchfield Savings Society, town treasurer and president of the First National Bank of Litchfield, was railroad commissioner for many years and was a member of the State Board of Education for twelve years, also judge of the Probate Court for thirty-eight years. He is a man of recognized integrity, uprightness, industry, consistency and good nature, and these admirable traits as well as his prominence in affairs have come down to his son.

Most of James P. Woodruff's life has been spent in the village of Litchfield. In boyhood he was an eager devotee of out-door sports, and as he enjoyed "first-class" health he was able to follow his athletic inclinations. He had plenty of small tasks to perform and earned all of his spending money in this way and thereby learned the value of money and the enjoyment of earning it for oneself. He attended the Harrington School in Westchester, N. Y., Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and the Housatonic Valley Institute at Cornwall, Connecticut. He then entered Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of B.A. The following September he entered Yale Law School, and he received his LL.B.

degree in 1893 and his M.L. degree in 1894 at that school. He also received the degree of M.A. from Amherst College in 1894.

He was admitted to the bar in 1893 and in accordance with both parental and personal wishes, Mr. Woodruff entered immediately upon the practice of law at Litchfield, opening his practice there in July, 1904, in partnership with his father. In the same year he was elected a member of the Board of Education and has served on that board continuously ever since and has been its chairman for a number of years.

From April, 1895, to April, 1898, he was a member of the board of burgesses and from 1896 to 1898 he was warden of the borough of Litchfield. In 1899 and again in 1903 he was a member of the Connecticut General Assembly. In 1904 he was a delegate from the 4th Congressional District to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. Mr. Woodruff is director in and treasurer of the Litchfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company, director in and secretary of the Litchfield Gas Light Company and a director in the Litchfield Water Company and the Litchfield Savings Society, and is at present judge of the Probate Court for the District of Litchfield.

Since January, 1900, he has been clerk of the First Congregational Church of Litchfield. He is a member of the college fraternity of Psi Upsilon, the Law School fraternity of Phi Delta Phi, the Yale Chapter Corbey Court, the Graduates' Club of New Haven, the Litchfield County University Club and the Litchfield Club.

In politics he is and always has been a Democrat. Judge Woodruff enjoys all athletic sports both as a principal and as a spectator, and is particularly interested in tennis, automobiling and snow-shoeing, though in the past he inclined more to base ball, tennis, golf and skating. He is a great lover of home life, and considers home influences both past and present the strongest and best upon his life. His family consists of a wife, Lillian Churchill (Bell) Woodruff, whom he married in New York in 1895, and three children, Lillian Bell, Candace Catlin, and Isabell Parsons Woodruff.

Judge Woodruff gives a very definite principle as a foundation for success in life and it has added weight because it is one which he exemplifies. He says: "Play the game for all it is worth, but play it *straight.*"

GOULD ABIJAH SHELTON

SHELTON, GOULD ABIJAH, M.D., physician, former state representative and a man of great prominence in public affairs in his community, is a resident of Shelton, Fairfield County, Connecticut, — a town which is named for his family and in which his ancestors and relatives have been leaders of affairs for many years. For one hundred and eighteen years members of the Shelton family have carried on a successful medical practice in Shelton and the present Dr. Shelton perpetuates the family profession most worthily in this generation.

The Shelton family was founded in this country by Daniel Shelton, who emigrated from England in 1690 and settled in Stratford, now Huntington, Connecticut. Two years later he married Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Wells of the Connecticut Colony. In direct descent from him was Samuel F. Shelton, grandfather of Dr. Gould A. Shelton, and brother of Dr. William Shelton, Yale 1788, who practiced medicine in Huntington for thirty years and who was succeeded in his practice by his son, Dr. James Shelton, who in turn was succeeded by his nephew, the present Dr. Gould A. Shelton. The parents of Dr. Shelton were Judson Curtiss and Hannah Lewis Shelton. The father was a farmer and the mother a woman of strong personality which radiated the best of moral and intellectual influences.

Gould A. Shelton was born in Huntington, Fairfield County, Connecticut, on August 19th, 1841, and until he was eighteen years old he lived on his father's farm. He prepared for college at Easton Academy and entered Yale with the class of 1866. He left college in his junior year and taught in private and public schools for several terms. In 1866 he began the study of medicine with Dr. George W. Hall of New York. He also took a three years' course at Yale Medical School, where he received his M.D. degree in 1869.

In June, 1869, as soon as he had received his medical degree, Dr. Shelton opened up his practice in Shelton, thus beginning the

third generation of doctors in his family. He has practiced medicine in Shelton and vicinity continuously ever since that date and except for political and social interests has given his time closely to his profession. As a result he has built up a large and successful practice which extends through many of the neighboring towns.

Among the professional organizations of which Dr. Shelton is a member are the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the Fairfield County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1889, the Yale Medical Alumni Association, of which he was president in 1894, and the Connecticut Medical Society, of which he was president in 1903. Since 1892 he has been a member of the consulting staff of the Bridgeport Hospital and he is also similarly connected with the New Haven Hospital. He has been coroner and medical examiner of the town of Huntington since 1889 and health officer of Shelton since 1886.

At the present time Dr. Shelton is president of the Lower Naugatuck Valley University Alumni Association. In 1891 he received the honorary degree of M.A. from Yale University. He is greatly interested in all collegiate and educational affairs and was for eighteen years a member of the local board of education.

His public offices have been many and important. He was a member of the board of burgesses from 1885 to 1889 and warden of the borough of Shelton from 1890 to 1893. He represented Huntington in the General Assembly in 1895 and was house chairman of the committee on public health during that session. He has been president of the board of park commissioners of Shelton since 1893. In politics he is and always has been a Republican. He has always been a member of the Derby and Shelton boards of trade.

Dr. Shelton is president of the Shelton Water Company, a director in the Shelton Savings Bank and a director in the Silver Plate Cutlery Company, all of which offices he has held for more than a dozen years. He is secretary and treasurer of the board of directors of the Plumb Memorial Library. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow and a member of the Congregational Church.

In June, 1874, Dr. Shelton married Emily Plumb Capel of Shelton. No children were born of this marriage. Mrs. Shelton died November 11th, 1897.

George C. Woodruff

GEORGE CATLIN WOODRUFF

WOODRUFF, GEORGE CATLIN, M.A., editor and newspaper proprietor of Litchfield, Litchfield County, Connecticut, and a man of prominence in the life of his community, is the eldest son of George Morris and Elizabeth Parsons Woodruff, and was born in Litchfield, June 23d, 1861. His father is a well-known lawyer and financier, who has been State representative, judge of probate, town clerk and treasurer, railroad commissioner, and is now president of the Litchfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and of the First National Bank and Litchfield Savings Society. From him his son inherits integrity, sagacity, and many other worthy qualities that insure success in life. On his father's side George Catlin Woodruff is descended from Matthew Woodruff, who came from England to Hartford with Thomas Hooker in 1638, and from Richard Seymour, who made the same voyage three years earlier. Three other paternal ancestors, John Buel, John Marsh, and Nathaniel Woodruff, were among the original settlers of Litchfield. Major Moses Seymour, Mr. Woodruff's great-great-grandfather, participated in the battle of Saratoga, was present at Burgoyne's surrender, and also had personal charge, at his home in Litchfield, of Mayor Matthews, the Tory Mayor of New York. Mr. Woodruff's grandfather, George Catlin Woodruff, from whom he takes his name, was a most distinguished lawyer, a colonel of State militia, postmaster of Litchfield, judge of probate, State representative, congressman, and a man of great ability and firmness. On the maternal side Mr. Woodruff traces his line of descent from Thomas Parsons, who came from Somersetshire, England, to Philadelphia, in 1685, and from John Bowne, who came from Derbyshire, England, to Boston, in 1649.

Mr. Woodruff prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, entered Yale University in the fall of 1881, and remained there two years. He then entered Amherst College, where he received his B.A. degree in 1885 and his M.A. degree in 1888. Meanwhile, in 1885, he

entered Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and was graduated from that institution in 1888.

In the very month of his graduation from the Theological seminary he became superintendent for Colorado of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, with headquarters at Colorado Springs. In November of the following year, 1889, he married Lucy Este Crawford, of Baltimore, Maryland, a great-great-granddaughter of William Henry Harrison, former United States President. In January, 1890, Mr. Woodruff took charge of the Congregational Church at Green Mountain Falls, Colorado, where he remained until 1891, when he returned East and became pastor of the Faith Chapel Mission of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C. He held this pastorate until the summer of 1894, when he demitted from the ministry.

In October, 1894, Mr. Woodruff purchased the Litchfield *Enquirer,* a weekly paper established in 1825, and one of the oldest periodicals in the State. He has been editor of that paper ever since, and has also been actively identified with the State and National Editorial Associations during the same period of time. He has also been a delegate to national editorial conventions the greater part of the time since 1895, and a member of many important editorial committees. His prominence in editorial associations is best shown by the fact that he has been president of the State association and second vice-president of the National association. His paper is independent in its political attitude, but Mr. Woodruff is an ardent Democrat, has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and was a member of the Connecticut Delegation to the Indianapolis Convention in 1896.

Mr. Woodruff has been foreman of the Litchfield Fire Department and is now its chief, as well as borough fire marshal. He is much interested in Masonic affairs, is a Royal Arch Mason, and is now serving his second term as master of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M. He is a member of the college fraternity Psi Upsilon, and has been actively identified with the Litchfield Club for many years. He delights in college sports, especially in foot-ball, and finds traveling the best relaxation from work. He has traveled extensively throughout North America.

CHARLES EDWARD CLARK

CLARK, CHARLES EDWARD, banker, of Derby, New Haven county, Connecticut, holds many important positions in that city, being cashier and active manager of the Birmingham National Bank, president of the Home Trust Company, president of the Birmingham Water Company, president of the Star Pin Company, vice-president of the Derby Gas Company and the Shelton Water Company, a director of the Ousatonic Water Power Company, and is also connected with many other local organizations. He has been treasurer of the city of Derby continuously since its incorporation in 1894, and previous thereto was town treasurer for many years.

In his prominence in public affairs and business, as well as in his integrity of character, Mr. Clark follows in the footsteps of a long line of worthy ancestors dating back to Deacon George Clark "the Planter," who came from Kent and Surrey in England to America in 1637 in the band of men led by the Rev. John Davenport. He settled in Milford in 1639, where he accumulated much property and exerted a strong influence on the public welfare. He was one of the organizers of the first church in Milford, in August, 1639, and was several times a deputy to the General Court at New Haven. Another interesting early ancestor of Mr. Clark was his great-great-grandfather on the maternal side, Claude Bartelemey (Bartholomew), born at Marseilles, France, in 1737. He enlisted in the regiment Royal Rossillon in 1756, and was shortly afterwards sent to America with Montcalm, taking part in a number of battles. After his army service, he settled at Derby and engaged in trade with the West Indies, becoming a large ship-owner. He lost three valuable merchantmen through confiscation by France in 1798-99, when that government was warring upon American commerce.

The parents of Mr. Clark were Merritt and Mary Ann Hodge Clark. His father's life spanned the years from 1815 to 1895, a period of great importance in American history, in local chapters of which he was himself a prominent factor. He was born in Orange, and in 1869

located in Derby, where the remainder of his life was spent. During his early years in Derby, he was a prominent builder, and it is specially recorded of him that he built the first house erected in Ansonia, which was in 1845. In later years, he became a coal merchant, in which business he was quite successful. He was a director of the Birmingham National Bank for thirty years, and during the last few years of his life president of the Star Pin Company. He was a strong and influential Republican from the organization of the party up to the time of his death.

The date of Charles E. Clark's birth was March 18th, 1850, and his birthplace was the village of Derby, which is now the city of Derby. He began his work in life at an extremely early age, receiving simply a district school education, which terminated before his fourteenth birthday, when he left school to become a clerk in the Derby post-office. He also did various kinds of farm work in his spare hours during boyhood, and thus formed habits of diligence which led to his assuming a man's responsibilities at an age when most boys are still in elementary schools.

Before his sixteenth birthday, he was teller of the Birmingham National Bank of Derby, a position offered him because of his faithful and capable work in the post-office. He has remained with that bank ever since that time, that is from 1866 to 1908, a period of service to one institution rarely experienced by a man still in his prime. In 1880, he was promoted to the office of assistant cashier, and in 1884 he became cashier, which office, as well as the active management of the bank, he still holds. Since 1894, he has also been vice-president. His good judgment of men, thorough knowledge of banking and finance, and his untiring devotion to the best interests of his bank have greatly advanced its high standing among organizations of its kind as a strong, reliable and progressive institution.

Fraternally, Mr. Clark maintains a number of strong ties. He is a member of King Hiram Lodge, F. and A. M., of Derby, New Haven Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, and Ousatonic Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., of Derby. He is an influential and prominent member of the Derby and Shelton Board of Trade, which organization not only attends to the usual functions of boards of trade, but is also an active social club. He is a Republican in politics, but is a firm believer in independent voting. He is a member of St. James' Protest-

ant Episcopal Church of Derby, of which parish he has been a vestryman since 1873. He is fond of out-door sports and recreation, and a strong advocate of athletics. His family consists of a wife, Lillie Hawkins Clark, whom he married on October 21st, 1884, and three children. His home is at 12 Clark Avenue, Derby.

CHARLES LEE ROCKWELL

ROCKWELL, CHARLES LEE, president of the First National Bank and the City Savings Bank, of Meriden, was born at Ridgefield, Conn. He is the son of Francis A. and Mary (Lee) Rockwell and is a worthy representative of one of the oldest families in the state. He received his education at Rev. Dr. David H. Short's School in Ridgefield and at the Fort Edward Institute in New York State. He began his life work in a bank and has been in the banking business ever since. He became teller of the National Bank of Norwalk, Conn., in 1863, which position he held until 1870, when he became cashier of the First National Bank, Meriden, Conn., which office he filled most acceptably until 1902, when, after the death of the late John D. Billard, who had for many years been its president, he was chosen as head of the institution which office he has filled ever since.

His long connection with the First National Bank has been one in which his ability as a financier and counselor has been of great benefit to the institution. When the City Savings Bank of Meriden was organized, Mr. Rockwell became its first secretary and treasurer. He later accepted the presidency and still continues at its head. He has always given the Savings Bank close attention, resulting beneficially to its many depositors.

Mr. Rockwell was one of the organizers of the Meriden Trust and Safe Deposit Company and ever since its organization he has been the treasurer and general manager of the company as well as one of its trustees. This company was chartered by the legislature of Connecticut, to act as executor, administrator, guardian and trustee, executing any business entrusted to it by persons, corporations, courts of probate or other legally constituted authority. Mr. Rockwell's financial ability as treasurer and general manager of this institution has enabled him to assist the widow and orphan and to win not only the confidence but the gratitude of a large number of people, with whom he has come in business contact. He was also one of the organizers and is a

director of the First National Bank, Ridgefield, Conn. He is president of the Miller Brothers Cutlery Company; a director of the Meriden Cutlery Company; was one of the organizers and directors of the Meriden Horse Railroad Company and for some years its treasurer; a director of the Meriden Hospital; one of the board of park commissioners and a trustee of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

In 1889 Mr. Rockwell was married to Miss Mary L. Everest, daughter of Rev. Dr. Charles Hall Everest. Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell have two children, Mary Lee Rockwell and Charles Everest Rockwell.

CHRISTIAN SWARTZ

SWARTZ, CHRISTIAN, treasurer and general manager of The Old Well Cigar Company, of South Norwalk, former mayor of South Norwalk, Sheriff of Fairfield County and one of the leading " men of affairs " in his community, is a native of Würtemberg, Germany, where he was born June 15th, 1846. His father's family were owners and editors of a newspaper in Germany and his father did newspaper work there and later on in this country, as he was a skillful translator.

As he was brought to the United States at the very early age of three years, Christian Swartz grew up an American on American soil and was educated in American schools. He was a healthy, ambitious boy and exceedingly fond of study and good literature. He read the available Sunday School books and took especial delight in such books as John Halifax, Gentleman, Webster's Orations, and the works of Shakespeare, Emerson, and Tennyson. He also found great pleasure and inspiration in reading the autobiographies of eminent men. This natural bent toward intellectual pursuits was prevented from any attending danger of a one-sided development by the necessity of doing daily farm chores such as milking the cows and feeding the live stock and many other humble duties that created a system of doing things carefully. All these experiences coupled with the influence of a good mother and a wise and industrious father and the early companionship of religious people both in and out of the family fitted Christian Swartz for an intelligent, profitable and unselfish career in life. His actual school education consisted of attendance at the grammar schools in Newark, N. J., until the age of fourteen and several winter terms at the district schools in Ohio and Minnesota, a course at the high school in Hastings, Minnesota, and at Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he graduated in 1866.

In the summer of 1867 he removed to Danbury, Conn., to accept a responsible position with Jeremiah Bernd, a prominent cigar man-

ufacturer, and the following spring opened a small cigar store in South Norwalk, Conn., in company with his former employer. Mr. Bernd afterwards sold his interest to Reed Haviland, a cigar jobber, and the business was continued under the firm name of C. Swartz & Company until 1880, at which time it was incorporated under the name of The Old Well Cigar Company. The growth of the business was continuous, and the United States Revenue Department in re-numbering the factories in the district, recognized it by awarding to the factory the honor of being Factory No. 1.

In 1882 the business of South Norwalk had grown to such large proportions that another bank was deemed a necessity. In company with Hon. R. H. Rowan, Hon. John H. Ferris, Hon. Talmadge Baker, and other prominent men, he was one of the organizers of the City National Bank, and has continued as a director of said bank since that time. In the re-organization of the Norwalk Lock Company, he became one of the directors and has continued as such.

Christian Swartz's public services began before he entered business life. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted in the Union cause in the Civil War and served until peace was established, a period of ten months. Since that time his public services have been political rather than military, and to him politics has always meant service to his fellows of the best and highest kind. He has followed the tenets of the Democratic political body and became a Gold Democrat. He was city councilman in 1878, mayor of South Norwalk in 1880 and again in 1882, sheriff of Fairfield County from 1884 to 1887, and he has been a member of the state shell-fish commission since 1893. He is the present chairman of the city water commission, president of the board of estimates and taxation of the town of Norwalk and President of the Norwalk Hospital. He has been in many other ways a strong factor in local politics and civic growth and prosperity.

A man of deep religious convictions and training, Mr. Swartz is a devoted and regular member of the South Norwalk Congregational Church. He is a chairman of the business committee of that church and a member of the Christian Inquiry Club connected with that body. He has many fraternal and social ties, and is a Mason, and a Knight Templar. He was elected Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Connecticut in 1892. He is a member of the South Norwalk Club, the Norwalk Club, and the Norwalk Country Club. He is

fond of outdoor life, particularly at the sea-shore, and of late years has become a devotee of physical culture.

On February 4th, 1875, Mr. Swartz married Adora M. Flynn. Two children have been born of this union. The family home is at 68 West Avenue, South Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut.

Hon. Barker Tuck.

GEORGE BURTON LAMB

LAMB, GEORGE BURTON, vice-president of the Farrell Foundry and Machine Company of Waterbury, New Haven County, Connecticut, inventor and machinist, was born in Torrington, Connecticut, October 8th, 1848. He is of English ancestry and his parents were George and Mary E. Johnson Lamb. His father was in business in Torrington in the boy's early youth and removed to Waterbury about 1864, in which city he served as tax collector and in other official capacities.

The son, George Burton, was educated in the public schools of Torrington and left school in 1865 to enter the employ of Blake and Johnson and learn the machinist's trade. Soon afterwards he became connected with the Waterbury Farrell Foundry and Machine Company and he has been identified with that industry ever since. He was promoted to superintendent of the machinery department and for the past six years he has been vice-president of that gigantic and famous company. His skill as a mechanic has borne fruit in a number of inventions now in extensive practical use and these include a power press and a hydraulic valve.

Outside of business hours Mr. Lamb devotes his time to home life and club life. In politics he is a Republican and in creed an Episcopalian, being actively identified with St. John's Church of Waterbury. He is a member of the Waterbury Club, the Home Club of Waterbury and of the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York. He is an enthusiastic traveler and though he has never been abroad he has traveled extensively in his own country.

Mr. Lamb has been twice married. In 1869 he married Harriet E. Welton, who died in 1875, leaving a daughter, Louise Burton, and a son, George Richards. In 1878 Mr. Lamb married Isabelle Johnson of New Haven and by this marriage he has two children, Albert Richards and Rebekah Collier. The older son, George Richards, married Ella Lane, and the elder daughter is the wife of Pierson C.

Cumming. Mr. Lamb's home is at 161 Hillside Avenue, Waterbury, during the winter months and at Pine Orchard in the summer.

The magnitude and efficiency of the Farrell industry is so well known that Mr. Lamb's ability and success in his life work are best expressed in the simple fact that he is vice-president of that company and that he has attained to that responsible position through his own efforts and merits. He has given his time and skill to the developments of that industry with rare singleness of purpose and to the exclusion of fads and hobbies in either business or private life and his high rank in the industrial world is just measure of the practical worth of his devotion to one great undertaking.

CHARLES GLOVER

GLOVER, CHARLES, president of The Corbin Screw Corporation of New Britain, president and treasurer of The Corbin Screw Corporation of Chicago, vice-president of the D. C. Judd Company of New Britain, inventor and skilled mechanic, and a director in many of Connecticut's foremost industries, is a native of England, though he was brought to this country in infancy. He was born in Nottingham, England, June 16th, 1847, and his parents were George and Rebecca Wood Glover. His father was a mechanic who brought his family to America when Charles was two years old and located in the town of Enfield, Connecticut. The boy showed a marked preference for mechanics and great skill in exercising that taste at a very early age. His schooling was very limited and at the age of ten he hired out to a farmer living between Enfield and Hazardville. He worked on this farm for nearly four years, or until the outbreak of the Civil War, when his father needed him to help in his machine shop as the older sons enlisted in the Union Army. Charles set about learning the machinist's trade with great diligence and employed his evenings in study for he was only too eager to supplement his meager education which, during his labors on the farm, had been confined to school attendance during the winter season only. In fact it may be said that his entire mechanical education was acquired after working hours.

In 1864 the family moved to Windsor Locks and Charles entered the employ of the Medlicott Knitting Company as a machinist. Three years later he went to Hartford to become foreman and contractor for the National Screw Company and he remained in that capacity until the business was sold out to the American Screw Company of Providence.

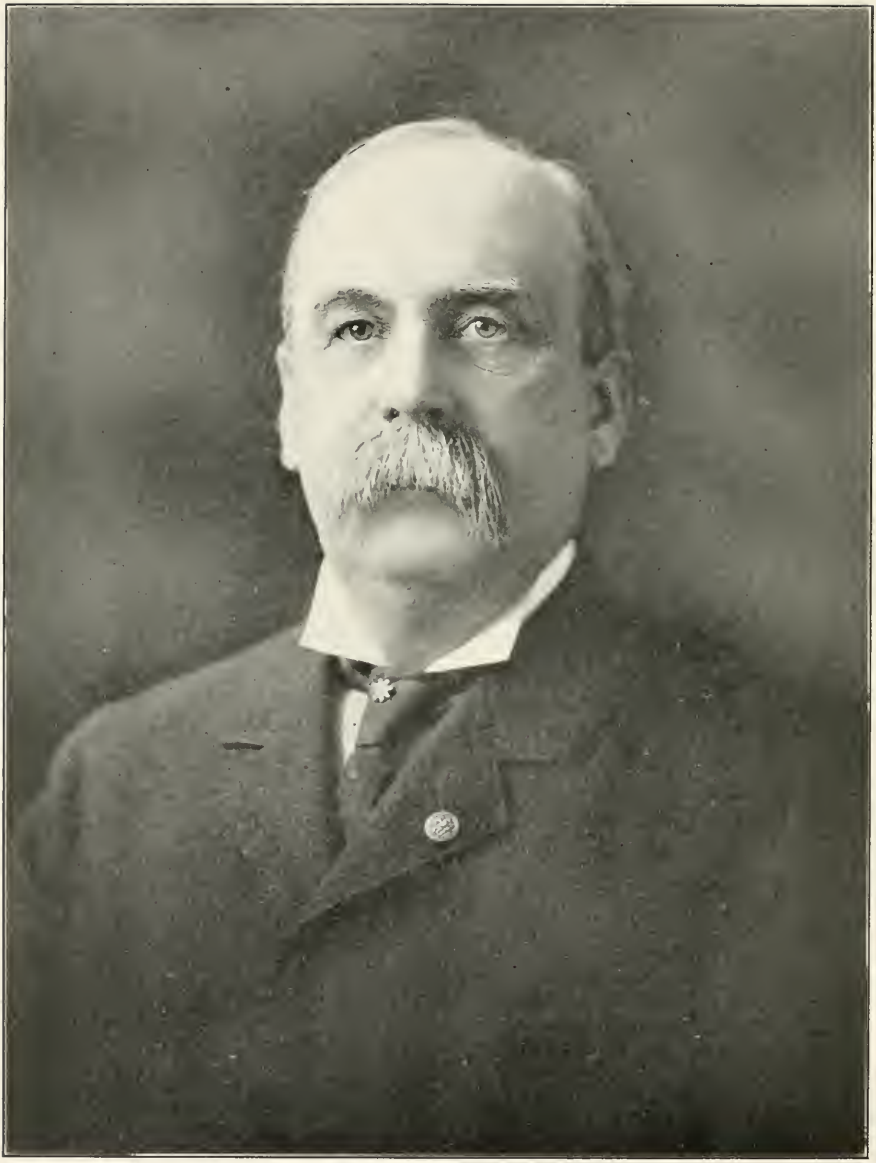
In 1876 Mr. Glover came to New Britain and entered the employ of P. and F. Corbin, who were then contemplating starting out in the screw business. He was put in charge of the manufacturing department of the screw business and designed all the screw

machines which were employed in the new plant. When the American Hardware Corporation was formed by the consolidation of the P. and F. Corbin industry with the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company there were three large screw plants involved, two in New Britain and one in Dayton, Ohio. These were consolidated in 1903 as the Corbin Screw Corporation, Incorporated, and Mr. Glover was elected president of the consolidated companies. As has been mentioned, he is also president and treasurer of the Corbin Screw Corporation in Chicago and vice-president of the D. C. Judd Company in New Britain. He is a director in the American Hardware Corporation, the Corbin Cabinet Lock Company, the P. and F. Corbin Company, the Corbin Motor Vehicle Corporation, the New Britain National Bank, the Skinner Chuck Company, the Dean Steel Die Company, director and assistant treasurer of the H. R. Walker Company, all of New Britain, the Connecticut Computing Machine Company of New Haven, and director of the Herculever Company of New York City.

Mr. Glover is a Republican in politics. He is a Mason and is a life member of Lafayette Lodge of Hartford. He also belongs to the New Britain Club, the Country Club of Farmington, and the Hartford Club. He attends the Congregational Church, but is not a member of that or any other religious organization. His advice to others who would attain the success that has been his is very brief and equally forcible and adequate, for he says, "Be honest, work hard, and never give up."

Mrs. Glover's maiden name was Margaret Sophia Wainwright. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Glover, but one of whom is still living, Mrs. Ida M. Peterson, who has a daughter, Margaret Glover Peterson. Mr. and Mrs. Glover make their home at 347 West Main Street, New Britain.

The inventions resulting from Mr. Glover's rare skill and ability as a mechanic are many and important. He has been granted over twenty-five patents on a great variety of inventions, which consist chiefly of mechanical devices to be used on screw machines and cover many valuable, everyday uses. His devices have been particularly helpful in improving the processes of manufacturing hardware specialties.



Simeon S. Fox

SIMEON JOSEPH FOX

FOX, SIMEON JOSEPH, late manufacturer and soldier, was born October 1st, 1842, at Agawam, Massachusetts. He was a descendant of Abraham Fox who emigrated to this country from England before the Revolutionary War. Mr. Fox's father was Levi G. Fox, a farmer by occupation. His mother was Elizabeth H. Fox, "a woman who was always good and kind."

A healthy boy and country-bred, Mr. Fox spent his boyhood in the way typical of so many of our best American citizens, now busy on the farm, and now at study in the district school. He attended the Robbins' Preparatory School in New Haven. In 1857 he began work in the employ of William B. Johnson and Company, in New Haven.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted and was from October, 1862, to July, 1863, a private in Company A, 27th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. In 1869, under the administration of Governor Jewell, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of Connecticut. He held this position until 1883. In 1886 he was Post Commander of the Admiral Foote Post, No. 17, G. A. R., and after 1896 he was a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1898 he was president of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut. He was a capable organizer and much of the progress of the National Guard in Connecticut is due to his labor and influence. He was a member of the New Haven Grays and was also Quartermaster of the Second Regiment, previous to his appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General.

After leaving Wm. B. Johnson & Co., Mr. Fox became connected with S. E. Merwin & Son of New Haven. In 1883 he became president of The National Pipe Bending Company. For six years he served on the New Haven Board of Compensation and held this office until his death. In 1901 he became president of the Board of Charities and Corrections and held this office the rest of his life.

Mr. Fox belonged to the Wooster Lodge, No. 79, F. & A. M. He was a member and trustee of the Union League Club. In politics he was a Republican, in religion a Methodist.

On October 5th, 1870, Mr. Fox married Margaret Artemisia Farnham, who is a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, two of the Mayflower passengers who landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, from England, in 1620. Four children have been born to them. The following are now living: Edward Levi Fox, Secretary and Treasurer of The National Pipe Bending Company; Farnham Fox of Fox & Borden, New York; and Arthur Ward Fox now in business in Hartford.

As a soldier Mr. Fox served his country faithfully and well. As a business man he earned a position of first rank in the manufacturing world.

Colonel Fox died at his residence, March 25th, 1907.

WILLIAM SHERMAN WARD

WARD, WILLIAM SHERMAN, one of the most enterprising citizens of Plantsville, and the efficient superintendent of the firm of H. D. Smith and Company of that town, was born in Fairfield, Conn., January 22d, 1842, a son of Benjamin W. and Susan (Blakeman) Ward. The father, a native of Easton, Connecticut, left home in July, 1842, and was last heard from at Cape Town, South Africa. His children were George and William S. Mr. Ward's paternal grandfather was Benjamin Ward, of Easton, Connecticut, and his maternal grandfather was Edward Blakeman of Stratfield, Fairfield Co., Conn., where he followed the trade of blacksmith.

William S. Ward received a common-school education, and in 1858 began learning the machinist's trade in Bridgeport, serving an apprenticeship of three and one-half years. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a musician in Company H, 1st Conn. V. I., took part in the battle of Bull Run, and was honorably discharged in July of the same year. In August, 1862, he re-enlisted at Seymour, Conn., as a musician in Company H, 20th Conn. V. I., and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, later joining Gen. Sherman's army at Chattanooga, marching with him to the sea and taking part in all the engagements of that campaign. Mr. Ward was taken prisoner at Fayetteville, N. C., March 14th, 1865, and sent to Libby prison, where he remained three weeks. On being paroled he was sent home, where he arrived April 15th, 1865, but he afterward took part in the grand review of the armies of the Union at Washington, D. C., and was honorably discharged from the service in May, 1865.

Since the war he has been a resident of Southington, with the exception of five years spent in Newark, N. J., where he established a creditable and profitable business with H. M. Strieby, manufacturer of carriage hardware. He returned to Plantsville, March 17th, 1883. He has been superintendent of the factory of the H. D. Smith and Company ever since. Being a practical machinist, and having a

thorough understanding of every department of the industry, he has most capably and satisfactorily filled his present responsible position. He has taken out over fifty patents.

In April, 1866, Mr. Ward was united in marriage with Miss Caroline E. Smith, a daughter of James H. and Sarah (Munger) Smith, of Litchfield, and to them have been born four children: Emma S., now the wife of Albert H. Botsford; William S., who married Flora M. Dayton; Iva A., now the wife of Marcus M. Bennett; and Alice F., who died in 1880. Mr. Ward is a member of the Plantsville Congregational Church, and is now Past Master of the Friendship Lodge, No. 33, F. & A. M.; Triune Chapter No. 40, R. A. M.; and Past Commander of Trumbull Post, No. 16, G. A. R. and the Order of United American Mechanics. In politics he is a Republican and he is now one of the ex-wardens of Southington borough. He has also filled the office of burgess for two years, and is eminently public-spirited and progressive, as well as a genial, courteous gentleman.

ALBERT WILLIAM PHILLIPS

PHILLIPS, ALBERT WILLIAM, M.D., physician, army surgeon and public man of Derby, New Haven County, Connecticut, was born in the town of Marcellus, Onondaga County, New York, July 26th, 1838. His parents, George and Betsy Cleg Phillips, were born in Somersetshire, England. They came to America and settled in Marcellus, New York, where George Phillips followed the farmer's calling. They gave their son the best of educational advantages, encouraged his early inclination toward the profession of medicine, and surrounded him with the best of moral and spiritual, as well as intellectual, influences.

Like all farmers' sons Albert Phillips' first schooling was afforded by the district school of his native town. He was also given private tutoring. He taught in the local schools for several terms previous to the period of his professional training which began when he was eighteen years of age with a course in medicine at Syracuse, New York. He then studied for a year at a medical college in Philadelphia, after which he took a year's course at Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical College in Chicago, where he was graduated in 1861 in the first class of that institution. He was prompt to respond to Lincoln's call for troops and enlisted as a private in Company A, 12th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry in May, 1861. In June he was appointed hospital steward, and in October, 1862, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 149th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. In this capacity he served in the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Cumberland until the close of the War.

After the War Doctor Phillips located in Derby, Connecticut, where he has practiced medicine ever since. Outside of conducting a successful general practice of medicine he has been active in military surgical life and in the public affairs of his town and state.

From 1897 to 1899 he was Surgeon-General of the State of Connecticut on the staff of Governor Cook; he is Past Commander of Kellogg Post No. 26, G. A. R., and an active member of the New

York Commandery Military Order Loyal Legion, of the Society of Military Surgeons of the United States, of the Society of the Army of the Potomac and of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. He is also a member of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut.

Doctor Phillips' offices in professional organizations are many and important. He was president of the Connecticut Homeopathic Society in 1896 and 1897 and at this time he is president of the Clinical Society of New Haven County. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and of the State Board of Health. He is a trustee of the Derby Hospital and was at one time registrar of the vital statistics of the town of Derby.

The public offices held by Doctor Phillips are equally noteworthy. For nine years he was a burgess of the borough of Birmingham and from January, 1901, to January, 1903, he was mayor of Derby. In 1903 he was appointed commissioner of the Litchfield County Home.

Fraternally Doctor Phillips has many strong ties. He is a member of the New Haven Commandery No. 2 Knights Templar, of King Hiram Lodge No. 12, F. and A. M., of Solomon Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., of Union Council No. 27, R. and S. M., and of Ousatonic Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F. In politics the Doctor is a Republican. For recreation he enjoys travel and fishing and his interest in that is manifested by his membership in the Laurentian and Mastigouch Fish and Game Clubs of Canada.

Besides maintaining these numerous professional, public, fraternal and social interests, Doctor Phillips is a director in the Derby Savings Bank and in the Derby Gas Company. He is also an interested and active member of the University Club of the Lower Naugatuck Valley.

Doctor Phillips married October 16th, 1862, Miss Nancy Pratt Owen of Syracuse, New York. Their only surviving child, a daughter, is now Mrs. Frank E. Bradley of Montclair, New Jersey. Mrs. Phillips died March 25th, 1906. Doctor Phillips' home is at 322 Caroline St., Derby, Connecticut.

A. W. Paige

ALLAN WALLACE PAIGE

PAIGE, ALLAN WALLACE, lawyer, banker, legislator, business man, was born in Sherman, Fairfield County, Connecticut, February 24th, 1854. His father, John O. Paige, was a farmer and County Commissioner for Fairfield County thirteen years, held various town offices and was greatly respected and widely known for his fairness, honesty and common sense. He married Cornelia, daughter of Allan and Lois Joyce, of Sherman, and their son, Allan W. Paige, was brought up in the country on his father's farm. His parents were sturdy, New England, Christian people but were unable financially to give the young man advantages other than those that could be had at home. Through the Rev. James Philip Hoyt, a graduate of Yale, class of 1864, a Congregational clergyman and a near neighbor in Sherman, an opportunity was found for Mr. Paige to work his way through Russell's Military School, where he remained for a year and a half. From there he went to Hopkins Grammar School, at which time his health broke down and for a period of four years thereafter he was unable to continue his studies but taught school part of this time. He afterwards entered Yale University Law School and was graduated in 1881. He was admitted to practice and established a law office first in South Norwalk, then in Danbury. In 1885 he went to New York City and in 1893 he located in Bridgeport. In 1882 he was elected from Sherman a Republican member of the House of Representatives and in 1883 was appointed Assistant Clerk of the House, in 1884 Clerk, and in 1884 Clerk of the Senate. In 1890 he was subsequently elected to the House of Representatives from the Town of Huntington and served as Speaker during the famous dead-lock session of 1891. He served as Senator from the Twenty-third Senatorial District, session of 1905, and was chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

For some years Mr. Paige devoted himself to the general practice of law but more recently he has acted as general counsel of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, of which company he

is a director, and as advisory counsel in corporation matters. He is a director of the Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, of the International Banking Corporation of New York and a director of a number of street railway, gas and electric companies; also a director of the Automatic Vending Company of New York and Great Britain; a director of the Nazareth Cement Company of Pennsylvania, and of the Automatic Refrigerating Company of New Jersey, and president of the Derby Rubber Company of Connecticut.

He is a member of the Union League Club and City Midday Club of New York City; of the Seaside and Algonquin Clubs of Bridgeport, and formerly president of the Brooklawn Country Club for two years; he is also a member of the Hartford Club, Hartford, Union League Club, New Haven, and the Waterbury Club, Waterbury, also a member of various shooting and fishing clubs. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He was married November 15th, 1887, to Elizabeth D., daughter of Nelson and Elizabeth Downs of Huntington, and of the three children born of this marriage, two daughters, Marian D. and Aline E. Paige are living.

Mr. Paige is prominent in the affairs of Bridgeport, in seeking to build up its industries and making it the foremost city of the state. He is also a liberal giver according to his means to charitable institutions and to the needy.

THEODORE SHELDON BASSETT

BASSETT, THEODORE SHELDON, manufacturer, vice-president of the Birmingham Iron Foundry of Derby, president of the United States Rubber Reclaiming Works, and formerly treasurer of the Bassett Corset Company of Derby, was born in Birmingham, now Derby, New Haven County, Connecticut, April 26th, 1839. His parents were Sheldon and Harriet Hull Bassett. His father was a manufacturer who held the important position of president of the Birmingham Iron Foundry and was also judge of probate of the town of Derby. His mother was one of those splendid New England mothers whose influence was strongly for good in every particular.

As he was brought up in a small country town Theodore Bassett had plenty of leisure for reading and study and he enjoyed both. He kept in touch with current events by intelligent and systematic reading of the newspapers and did a great deal of broad, general reading along many lines of learning. His actual schooling was confined to that offered by the local public schools and a few terms at boarding school.

When he reached the age of sixteen, that is in 1855, Theodore S. Bassett went to New York to work as a clerk. Since reaching his mature manhood he has been engaged in the manufacturing business and the success he has earned as a manufacturer is proved by the influential position he holds in the concern with which he is so closely identified. He is vice-president of the Birmingham Iron Foundry of Derby, president of the United States Rubber Reclaiming Works, and was for some time treasurer of the Bassett Corset Company of Derby.

In public affairs Mr. Bassett has also been active and prominent. From 1888 to 1892 he was postmaster of Derby. He was at one time treasurer of the town of Derby and of the borough of Derby, and is a member of the local board of trade.

Mr. Bassett is a thirty-second degree Mason, member of the Algonquin and Calumet Clubs of Bridgeport and of the Republican

Club of New York. For recreation he enjoys driving and automobiling. His home is Fort Trumbull Beach, Milford, New Haven County, Connecticut. On April 26th, 1860, Mr. Bassett married Miss Caroline Wells, of New York City, who died at their Milford home in January, 1907. Of their three children, Caroline W., Harmon S., and Theodore, Jr., but one, the last named, is living.

EDWARD MILTON BURRALL

BURRALL, EDWARD MILTON, late manufacturer and president of the American Ring Company of Waterbury, was the son of John Milton Burrall, a furniture dealer, and Mary Louisa Coley Burrall, and was born in Plymouth, Litchfield County, Connecticut, May 24th, 1848. He was the great great grandson of Colonel Charles Burrall, who bore a prominent part in the Revolutionary War, being commissioned colonel by Gov. Trumbull in 1776, and commander of the Connecticut troops in the battle of Ticonderoga. He was also colonel of the 14th Regiment, Connecticut Militia, which did such good service under General Gates in New York in 1777, and at Bennington, Vermont.

The little village of Plymouth afforded scant educational opportunities in the days of Edward M. Burrall's boyhood, and he went to Waterbury to receive his education in the public and high schools of that town. At the age of eighteen he left school to start his work in life as a clerk in a local dry goods store.

In 1875, after nine years' experience as a merchant's clerk, he entered the furniture firm of which his father was the head, and which then became J. M. Burrall & Son. In 1887 he gave up the furniture business to enter the American Ring Company of Waterbury, of which he was elected president the following year. He retained this important office until his death in 1901.

For over fifteen years Mr. Burrall was a director in the Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company and the American Pin Company, both of Waterbury. He was a vice-president and trustee of the Dime Savings Bank, and a director in the Colonial Trust Company of Waterbury.

Mr. Burrall was a member of the Waterbury Club and of the Hardware Club of New York. He was affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal Church. In politics he followed the platform of the Republican party. He was married and is survived by a wife, Mary

Eunice Booth Burrall, whom he married in 1877, and two children, John Booth Burrall and Eunice B. (Mrs. T. D. Thacher). Mr. Burrall's death occurred in New York city on November 14th, 1901, and meant to Waterbury a loss, not only of one of its leading captains of industry, but of one of its most substantial and respected citizens.

JOEL FARIST

FARIST, JOEL, late president of The Farist Steel Company, of Bridgeport, skilled mechanic, and director in many of the important institutions of that city, was born in Sheffield, England, on June 27th, 1832. His parents were Joseph and Grace Wolstenholm Farist, his father being a steel forger of Sheffield, England. When twelve years old he came to America with his parents and went to work in a rolling mill in Kentucky, where the first American steel was manufactured in 1848. For several years he worked as a blacksmith and roller in rolling mills in Covington, Kentucky, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Jersey City, New Jersey.

Desiring to engage in business for himself, in 1856 he formed a partnership with two other workmen and leased a portion of the steel plant of the Rockaway Manufacturing Company, of Rockaway, New Jersey. They continued in a part of this old plant for six months, and so successful was their venture that in the early part of 1857 they leased for three years the Pompton Rolling Mill, near Paterson, New Jersey, which they operated through the panic of 1857.

In 1860 Mr. Farist removed to Windsor Locks, Connecticut, where he again engaged in the manufacture of cast steel under the firm name of The Farist Steel Company.

During the War of the Rebellion his unusual skill as a mechanic was spent upon making gun barrel and bayonet steel for the United States Government, and so valuable were his services that the Government made provision for a substitute in case he should be drafted.

In 1872 the concern was moved to Bridgeport, Conn., the present site of the extensive plant operated by The Farist Steel Company. The Farist Steel Company is one of the leading concerns of Bridgeport, and Joel Farist was not only its president, but the guiding spirit and most successful mechanic in the Company. The concern manufactures all descriptions of steel, hammered or rolled; also spiral and elliptic car springs for steam and street cars, and spreads its plant over ten acres of ground. It consists of a huge rolling mill, a spring factory, a gas house, a melting shop, a hammer shop, a pro-

ducing house and power house, where five large engines generate the power needed for such an enterprise. The Company has agencies in Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and New York City. All this for many years was under the direct and personal supervision of Joel Farist, who developed the industry into its present prosperous and advanced state through his rare skill, practical knowledge, organizing ability and wisdom as an employer of men. He, himself, was the trained mechanic and thorough workman that he inspired his men to be.

For twenty years he served as director in the Pequonnock National Bank, at Bridgeport, was chief promotor and first president of the Bridgeport Electric Light Co., also first president of the Bridgeport Crucible Co.

He was an active member of the Bridgeport Board of Trade from the time of its organization; also one of the charter members of the Seaside Club.

As a citizen he was progressive and public spirited, and his interest in educational affairs is shown by nine years of effective work as a member of the Bridgeport Board of Education. He was also vice-president of the Bridgeport Hospital from the time of its organization. He was a generous supporter and devoted member of the Washington Park Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was for many years a trustee.

He was honored not only as a successful capitalist and captain of industry, but for his earnest work for civic betterment and right conditions in the labor world.

His power as a manager of men and their work was no less commanding than his own skill and industry as a zealous workman himself. Because of this fact The Farist Steel Co. exemplifies, as few industries do, the value of harmony between labor and capital, and the consequent success and prosperity of both.

Mr. Farist died November 12th, 1904. He is survived by his second wife, Martha Wood Farist, whom he married in 1867, and three children; a son, J. Windsor Farist, now president of The Farist Steel Company, and a daughter, Lulu E., being children of this marriage. A daughter, now Mrs. Arthur E. Penfield, is a child of Mr. Farist's first marriage to Eliza Estelle, which took place in 1855. Three other children of the first union and one of the second have died.

James H Smith

JAMES H. SMITH

SMITH, JAMES H., late builder, carpenter and historian of the town of Litchfield, Litchfield County, Connecticut, lived a long and useful life in that town, a life that spanned the time from July 11th, 1819, to February 5th, 1907. He was the son of Horace Smith, a carpenter, and Sally Marsh Smith. His earliest ancestors in this country, Thomas and Elizabeth Patterson Smith, came from England in the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in East Haven, Connecticut, in 1662. Mr. Smith was in the seventh generation of descent from this early settler. Mr. Smith's grandfather, Eli Smith, was a Revolutionary officer, who had an unusually interesting and gallant record. He was second lieutenant of the Litchfield Company, but as his captain was a Tory and his first lieutenant a coward and turn-coat, Ensign Smith was actually in command. He did very brave work at the burning of Danbury, and was frequently chosen as the bearer of vitally important messages over dangerous ground. At the time of the evacuation of Long Island, Ensign Smith was one of the last two men to leave. In times of peace, he was one of the prominent men of Litchfield, the leading carpenter of the place, and the second largest taxpayer as well as a town official. Ensign Smith was one of four brothers, all of whom were officers in the revolution.

Reared in the country under the tender guidance of God-fearing, righteous and ennobling parents, James H. Smith grew up with a fondness for reading and self-improvement and was a faithful and earnest reader in spiritual literature. He read the Bible thoroughly in boyhood and kept it his constant companion throughout his mature life. His education was acquired in the local public schools. He worked as a farmer's boy in early boyhood, and as soon as he was old enough he learned the family trade of carpenter, as apprentice to his father.

James H. Smith spent the active years of his life as a carpenter and builder, and acquired great skill in this calling. He held no

public office but served for some time in the state militia. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and greatly interested in its growth and welfare. From early manhood he was a strong and zealous temperance man, being a loyal and active member of the Sons of Temperance, and a firm devotee of the principles of that society. He was a skillful follower of his chosen trade, an intelligent, honorable and useful citizen, a good neighbor and a noble man. He lived to the ripe age of eighty-six, and was considered one of the grand old men of Litchfield County.

In 1843, Mr. Smith married Sarah Ann Munger, whose death antedated his a number of years. Eight children were born to this union, six of whom survive. The oldest daughter, Caroline E., is the wife of William S. Ward of Southington, whose biography appears in this work.

RIENZI BELCHER PARKER

PARKER, RIENZI BELCHER, former president of the Hartford Life Insurance Company, who is prominently identified with two of Hartford's leading banking institutions, was born in South Coventry, Connecticut, on February 15th, 1838. His father was the late Lucius Parker, one of the pioneer cotton goods manufacturers of Connecticut, who founded the Mutual Manufacturing Company in Manchester and built and conducted the Pacific Knitting Mills at Manchester Green. Mr. Parker's mother was Bathsheba Belcher Parker, who came from South Windsor.

As soon as he left school Rienzi Parker engaged in the cotton industry, beginning his work in 1859 in his father's mills in Manchester. In 1866 he left Manchester to embark in cotton manufacturing in Vernon where he remained until 1890.

Since 1890 Mr. Parker has resided in Hartford. In May, 1893, he was elected president of the Hartford Life Insurance Company. He held this responsible and important office until 1900 when he retired after seven years as the head of that company. He is a director in the First National Bank and in the Security Company, both of Hartford.

In September, 1865, Mr. Parker married Miss Emma S. Dobson, daughter of the Hon. John S. Dobson, of Vernon, Connecticut, who was state senator in 1852 and the incumbent of other important public offices. His father, Peter Dobson, Mrs. Parker's grandfather, came from Preston, England, and started one of the first cotton mills in this state. He was a noted mathematician and geologist, being a recognized authority on the glacial period.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Parker who are living at the present time, are John Dobson, Julia W., wife of Collins W. Benton, and Lucius R. John Dobson married Edith Ellsworth, daughter of the late Dr. P. W. Ellsworth, and Lucius R. married Marie Antoinetta, of Turin, Italy, who died in June, 1902.

Mr. Parker's home is on Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

FERDINAND GILDERSLEEVE

GILDERSLEEVE, FERDINAND, senior member of the firm of S. Gildersleeve and Sons (shipbuilding and mercantile industry), bank president and a leader in the public, religious, and educational affairs of the village named for his family, was born in Gildersleeve, Portland, Middlesex County, Connecticut, on August 20th, 1840. He represents a very old and distinguished family that has been prominent in New England for three centuries and was founded in this country by Richard Gildersleeve who came from England to Waterbury, Massachusetts, previous to 1636. He was a deputy to the General Court and a magistrate under the Dutch governors of New York. His son Richard Gildersleeve, 2nd was town clerk, constable and lieutenant of militia. Other ancestors were leaders in public affairs and in military life in their day as well as men of marked influence upon industrial progress. The father of Ferdinand Gildersleeve was Sylvester Gildersleeve, grandson of Obadiah who built the first ship at Gildersleeve, and himself the founder of the present well known firm. Sylvester Gildersleeve was a man widely respected for his honesty and energy and for his good judgment and ability. He held many important positions such as that of president of the First National and Freestone Savings Bank of Portland, director of the Middlesex Quarry Company, the Middletown Ferry Company, the Middlesex Mutual Assurance Company and many other concerns and enterprises. His wife, Ferdinand's mother, was Emily Shepard (Cornwall) an estimable woman and a descendant of the Shepards of Chatham and the Lelands and Warrens of Massachusetts, leading Revolutionary families.

The village of his birth and name was Ferdinand Gildersleeve's boyhood home and the site of his early school days. He attended the district schools and a boarding school and supplemented this education by membership in the Portland Lyceum. At the age of fifteen he went to work as a clerk in the mercantile department of S. Gildersleeve and Sons and at twenty-one was admitted to the family firm.

This enormous concern carries on an extensive ship building industry, timber and ice trade as well as a general merchandise trade and is well known far and wide for the splendid ships turned out in its yards and for its prosperous and progressive business methods.

Beside his great and active interest in the firm Ferdinand Gildersleeve is president of the First National Bank and treasurer of the Freestone Savings Bank of Portland, and a director in many important concerns including the Portland Water Company, the Middlesex Mutual Assurance Company and others. He is president of the Middlesex Quarry Company. He has frequently acted as trustee for public funds and has served on many important committees acting for the promotion of local improvements. He was chairman of the town board of education for a number of years. He has been postmaster and notary public of Gildersleeve for some time.

Mr. Gildersleeve is senior warden and a generous supporter of Trinity (Protestant Episcopal) Church of Portland. He has no strong fraternal or Masonic ties. Outside of business and public and church interests he devotes his time to his family. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States and Canada and in early manhood traveled in Europe.

In 1879 Mr. Gildersleeve married Adelaide Edna Smith, a descendant of Gov. Bradford, and she died in 1880 leaving a son William who is still living. In 1883 Mr. Gildersleeve married Harriet Elizabeth Northam, a descendant of distinguished Revolutionary ancestors. By her he has had three children, Sarah, Richard, and Emily. Their home is the old family homestead in Gildersleeve which is connected with a large farm which Mr. Gildersleeve maintains and which contains fine tobacco fields.

The name of Gildersleeve will ever be an honored one in the Connecticut valley for its part in industrial, social, business, and religious life and in the welfare of the community. Ferdinand Gildersleeve bears the name worthily in all these respects and is one of those New England leaders of men and affairs who prove the value of the small, prosperous, thrifty, clean-lived towns in the making of our history in all its lines.

MELVIN EUGENE LINCOLN

LINCOLN, MELVIN EUGENE, merchant and banker, of Willimantic, was born in Windham, Windham County, Connecticut, February 23d, 1849. He is a descendant in the eighth generation from the first member of his family who came from Lincolnshire, England, to Taunton, Massachusetts, in the early part of the seventeenth century. Jonah Lincoln, son of this original emigrant, was a manufacturer of cloth for soldiers' uniforms during the Revolution, and was several times a member of the State legislature. Mr. Lincoln's father was Lorin Lincoln, whose business was first that of a machinist, then a woolen manufacturer, and later lumber and coal dealer. He was a man who had no time or inclination for public offices, and whose most conspicuous traits were perseverance and industry. Mr. Lincoln's mother was Elizabeth Parker Lincoln, and as her moral and intellectual influence upon her son was the most stimulating one he experienced he attributes to her in great measure his ambition to succeed in life. His youth was spent in the country and in a village, and as his health was fairly good and there was plenty to be done he always worked very hard and was thrown upon his own resources from his earliest boyhood. He had decided mechanical tastes and talent, and enjoyed keenly the study of mathematics, reading, writing, and spelling. He attended the common schools in the summer time uutil he was ten, and in the winter until he was fifteen, and had the advantage of one term in the high school. He remained at home until he was twenty, working at farming, teaming, and in a saw and grist mill.

At the age of twenty, in 1869, Mr. Lincoln began the mercantile career, which he followed continuously until comparatively recently, by purchasing an interest in a grocery business. He afterwards became associated with his father in the firm of L. & M. E. Lincoln, which lasted four years, at the end of which they engaged in the coal and lumber business. Since 1886 Mr. Lincoln has been connected with the Willimantic Savings Institute, of which he was the presi-

M. E. Bucelew.

dent for nine years, till 1906, when he declined to be a candidate, but he still continues as a trustee. He has held many town offices, having been selectman, borough clerk, constable, collector, burgess, and grand juror. He has built and owns more than a dozen of the finest buildings in his town, including the armory, the Park Central Hotel, and the Lincoln Block, and he has been his own architect. He is now one of the appraisers for the receiver of the Coöperative Savings Society, a statewide affair. In politics he is a Democrat, who changed with many others to be a "Gold Democrat." He attends the Congregational Church and is a member of the Society. Though his chief exercise has been in hard work and he has not given any conscious attention to physical culture, he is fond of a good horse and takes a keen interest in football, basket ball and baseball.

Mr. Lincoln has been married, in 1872 to Sarah A. Burnham, and in 1879 to his present wife, Edith M. Lincoln. Three children have been born to him, two of whom are now living: Louis B. by the first wife, and Frank M. by the second. In passing judgment upon his own life Mr. Lincoln says, "Many times I have had too many irons in the fire, but I have been ambitious and felt as if I could cover the whole ground, which I have sometimes failed to do." The principles which he believes most helpful in the struggle for success are, "Economy (living within the income), perseverance, and industry," and he adds, "It is hard to start a car, but when started a steady, persevering push will keep it going. If you let it stop a great effort has to be made to start it again, which results in a large net loss."

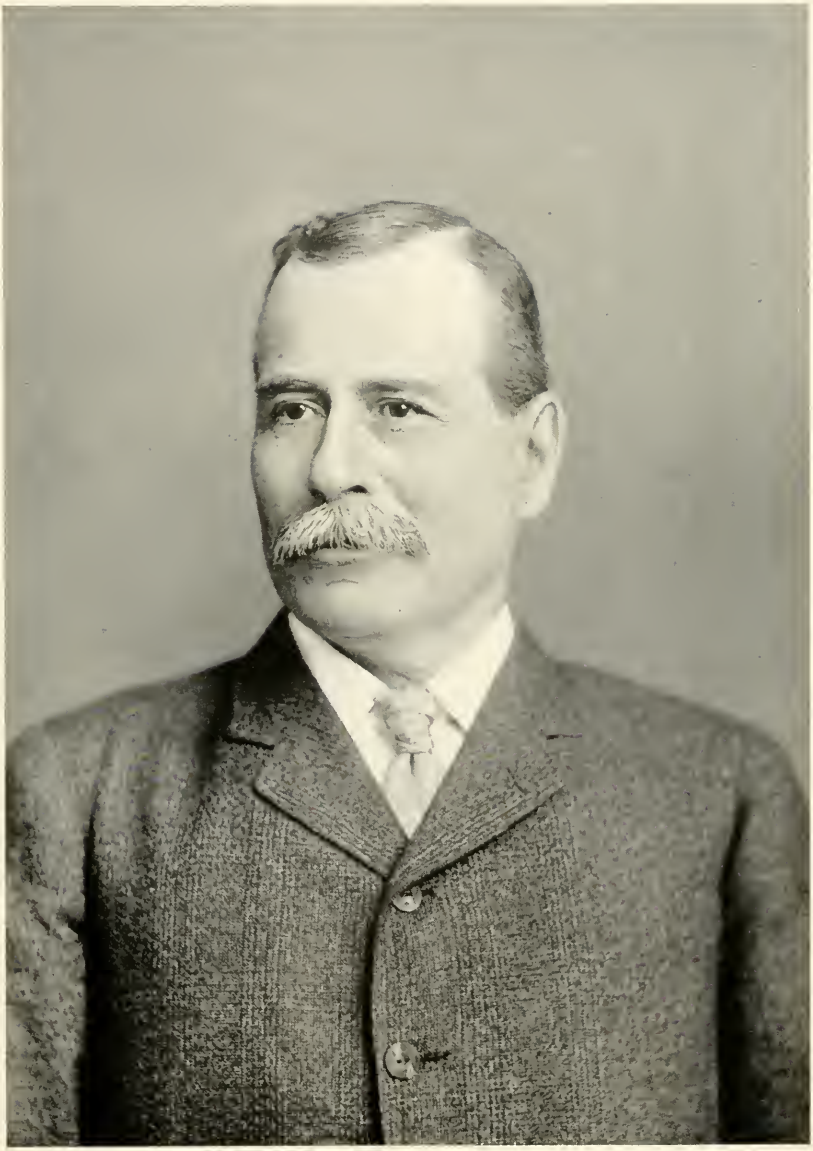
THOMAS HAMILTON

HAMILTON, THOMAS, of Groton, New London County, Connecticut, one of the chief exponents of the fish and oyster industry in New England, and former state senator, is also president of the Groton and Stonington Electric Railway Company and of the New London and East Lyme Electric Railway Company. He is of Scotch-English ancestry, and is the son of Alexander Hamilton, a native of Anan, Scotland, and of Ann S. Pillman, a native of London. Alexander Hamilton emigrated to New Brunswick in his youth and later lived in Prince Edward's Island, where Thomas Hamilton was born on September 22d, 1846.

There was so much hard work for Thomas Hamilton to do in his boyhood that his schooling was confined to a very few hours of the day. When a very small lad he earned his way on fishing vessels, working at various kinds of employments on the boats. When but twenty-one he became master of a fishing schooner with a crew of twenty-one men engaged in fishing in the St. Lawrence Gulf and carrying on trade with the West Indies in the winter.

In 1870 Mr. Hamilton became connected with the wholesale and retail sea food dealer, G. M. Long & Company, of which firm he has been an active member ever since 1877. In 1885 the company bought up the Henry Chappell wholesale and retail fish business, thus becoming the largest of its kind in the state. In 1898 they occupied the present site of the industry and purchased five hundred acres of oyster beds. The firm operates several steamers and carries on a most lucrative and prosperous business.

Captain Hamilton has always been greatly interested in electric railways, as is shown by his leadership of two trolley companies. He is also president of the Groton Real Estate Company. He is an ardent Republican and in 1903 was elected state senator. During his term of office he was chairman of the committee on fisheries and game and a member of the committee on executive nominations. Another of the strongest interests in his life is in masonry, in which



Thomas Hamilton

he has attained to high degree. He is a member of Brainard Lodge, F. and A. M., Union Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., Cushing Council, No. 4, R. and S. M., and Palestine Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar and in the last named order he has been past commander. In religious views he is a Congregationalist and he is a most active and generous church member.

On November 27th, 1872, Mr. Hamilton married Eunice Ellen Watrous. They have two sons and three daughters.

DANIEL PATRICK DUNN

DUNN, DANIEL PATRICK, mayor and merchant of Willimantic, Windham County, Connecticut, was born there on September 14th, 1859. His parents were Patrick Dunn, a laborer, and Mary Morrisey Dunn, a good mother who has always had a strong influence over him. The father came from Ireland to America in 1846 and the mother in 1847, both locating in Willimantic.

Daniel Dunn received his education in the Willimantic schools. When he reached the age of eleven he attended school during the afternoon sessions only, as he worked in a silk mill mornings. He was fond of books and though he inclined to no special line of reading he enjoyed and gained much profit from works on our American institutions.

For about fifteen years Mr. Dunn worked in Holland's Silk Mill in Willimantic. At the end of that time he was in a position to establish himself in business and he embarked in the cigar, tobacco and news business. He has continued in this branch of merchandise ever since that time, a period of twenty-three years, with great success and popularity.

Mayor Dunn has always been a staunch Democrat and has held a number of important town offices. For ten years he was registrar of voters of the town of Willimantic, for one year he was town auditor, and in 1903 and in 1907 he was state representative from the town of Windham. He was elected mayor of the city of Willimantic in 1906-1907 and re-elected for the years 1908 and 1909, being the present incumbent of that important office. He is a member of the Mayor's Association and of the Willimantic Board of Trade.

The following organizations enroll Mr. Dunn as a member: The Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, Foresters of America, the Heptasophs, the Putnam Phalanx, the Citizens Corps, G. A. R., and the Montgomery Hose Company, No. 2, of which he is an honorary member. He has held prominent offices in nearly all of these

Daniel P. Dunn.

organizations. He is a member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. He keenly enjoys out-of-door life and takes an interest in all sports, particularly baseball.

On April 23d, 1889, Mr. Dunn married Julia A. Rice of Hartford. No children have been born of their union. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn make their home at 205 Summit Street, Willimantic.

Mr. Dunn believes that success in life is sure to come to young men who are "honest and upright in all their dealings with their fellow men, who try faithfully to fulfill their promise, and who are true to their country and flag."

CHAUNCEY BUNCE BREWSTER

BISHOP BREWSTER was born September 5th, 1848, at Windham, Connecticut.

His father, Joseph Brewster, was at that time rector there, and was afterwards rector of parishes at New Haven, Connecticut and Brooklyn, N. Y. Both he and his wife, Sarah Jane Bunce Brewster, were people of culture and of the intense but quiet religious natures not uncommon in early New England. He is a lineal descendant from Elder William Brewster of Scrooby, England, whose character is so beautifully depicted in the Journal of Governor Bradford. In Elder Brewster's house in Scrooby, the first meetings of the Pilgrims before their departure to Holland were held. He came with them to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620, and was virtually the leader of the Colony, not merely its spiritual head. He will be remembered as the prominent figure in the well-known picture of the compact in the Cabin of the *Mayflower*. It is worth noting that the Brewsters have very generally been characterized by the sweetness of disposition and the religious temper which marked their progenitor. Through his mother, Bishop Brewster is descended from two of the founders of Hartford.

Chauncey Brewster received his first instruction in Latin from his mother. He was prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, and entered Yale College a freshman in the class which was graduated in 1868. Both at school and college his scholastic rank was high. He took many prizes in English Composition and in debate, and was unanimously elected class orator. After his graduation he remained a year at Yale as a post-graduate student, and was for another year a tutor there in Greek and Latin, and then studied theology in the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown. He was ordained deacon in 1872, and priest in 1873. Honorary degree D.D., was conferred at Trinity 1897, Yale 1898, Wesleyan 1903. From 1872 to 1873 he officiated as assistant in St. Andrews church in Meriden, Connecticut, from 1873 to 1881 he was Rector of Christ

Chauncey B. Brewster

Church, Rye, N. Y.; from 1881 to 1885 of Christ Church, Detroit, Mich.; 1885 to 1888 of Grace Church, Baltimore, Md.; from 1888 to 1897 of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights. On October 28th, 1897, he was consecrated as coadjutor to Bishop Williams of Connecticut, upon whose death, February 7th, 1899, he succeeded as Bishop of the Diocese.

During his ministry Bishop Brewster in addition to his active duties, has been a frequent writer on philosophical and religious topics. His publications are "The Key of Life," 1894, "Aspects of Revelation," 1901, and "The Catholic Ideal of the Church," 1905. In addition he contributed articles on similar subjects to the "Andover Review," and to various other periodicals of like character. His sermons have always been distinguished by literary grace, breadth and grasp of the underlying principles of theology. He is a very agreeable speaker on "occasions," especially at academic gatherings. Both as bishop and man he is respected and beloved for his abilities and the unaffected simplicity of his nature. He is an independent in politics and is concerned with sociological questions. Though a scholar, his interest goes far beyond the world of books—to the humanity for whose services his life has been dedicated.

JAMES GOODWIN

GOODWIN, Rev. JAMES, B.D., rector of Christ Church, Hartford, bears a very old, honorable, and significant name which was a familiar one in Germany as long ago as the fifth century when it appeared as "Gudewin," meaning "good friend" or "God's friend". The same Anglicized to Goodwin has been a prominent one in America for seven generations and those who bear it in Hartford, Connecticut, today, embody its primitive meaning most worthily. The first Goodwin who emigrated to America came from England in 1636 and settled in Hartford. Five generations later Major James Goodwin, the Rev. James Goodwin's grandfather, took prominent part in the business, educational, and religious life of Hartford. He was a man of wonderful organizing ability and was active in all public charities and benefits. He was president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company and the largest taxpayer in Hartford at that time. His son, the Rev. Francis Goodwin, is the father of James Goodwin and is, like his son, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Until his retirement from active ministerial duties he was rector of Trinity Church, Hartford. He is well known for his keen interest in public matters, his broad philanthropy and his eloquence and earnestness as God's minister. His wife, Mr. Goodwin's mother, is Mary Alsop Jackson Goodwin.

James Goodwin was born on February 10th, 1865, in Middletown, Middlesex County, Connecticut. As a boy he was blessed with excellent health and as he spent most of his time in the country he had ample opportunity to enjoy nature and literature — the chief interests of his youth. History, sociology, and the books of Charles Kingsley were his favorite and most influential books and he read much outside of the regular school work. He prepared for college in the public schools of Hartford and at St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire. He entered Trinity College, Hartford, in 1882 and was graduated in 1886 with honors and as poet of his class. The year following his graduation he went abroad and spent a year in

James Goodwin.

study in Paris and returning, in 1887, entered the General Theological Seminary, graduating in 1890 with the degree of B.D. In 1889 he received the degree of M.A. at Trinity College. He was one of the three appointed to read essays at the completion of his theological course. He was then ordained Deacon by the Right Rev. John Williams, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Connecticut, in Trinity Church, Middletown, and entered immediately upon his self-chosen career in the ministry.

It was in 1890, as assistant minister at Calvary Church, New York City, that Mr. Goodwin began his active ministry. He spent one year, 1890-1891, at Oxford University, studying theology and returned in August, 1891. He was soon called to be priest-in-charge of St. Barnabas' Mission, Berlin, New Hampshire, and a few years later he became rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd in Nashua, New Hampshire. In 1902 he was called to Christ Church, Hartford, of which he is still rector. While in Berlin, New Hampshire, he served on the board of education and wherever he has been he has taken a most active interest in all public matters.

Christ Church is one of the oldest and strongest in New England and many great men have occupied its pulpit. At the present time as one of the few "down town churches" of a growing city it occupies a position of peculiar responsibility and influence and has at its head in James Goodwin a man singularly well fitted to guide his church so that it may be equal to that responsibility and capable of the utmost spiritual influence in the community. Tact, genuine cordiality, quick human sympathies, a lively interest in questions of the day and in public welfare, untiring energy, and enthusiasm in parish work and in keeping in touch with the many working organizations of the church, and simple, direct, earnest eloquence in the pulpit are the qualities that combine to make James Goodwin so worthy of his charge. The crowning reason for his success is his intense love of his work because it is God's work. So it is that his advice to others who would make their life work a success is as consistent as it is pertinent, for he says the young man who would attain true success should cultivate "Unselfishness, profound sense of duty to community and commonwealth and real patriotism and, above all, personal integrity and purity."

For relaxation from professional cares Mr. Goodwin enjoys

walking, golf, and boating. His social ties are chiefly with the Hartford Golf Club, the Century Association of New York, and the Hartford Yacht Club. Since college days he has been a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. In politics he votes an independent ticket. He is fond of travel and spent the summer of 1906 in Europe with his father.

On June 13th, 1895, Mr. Goodwin married Frances Whittlesey Brown of Hartford. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, a son and three daughters. Their home, "The Rectory," is at 76 Garden Street, Hartford.

Since this article went to print Mr. Goodwin has been made chaplain of the Governor's Foot Guard.

George T. Linsley

GEORGE THOMAS LINSLEY

LINSLEY, REV. GEORGE THOMAS, clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Hartford, and one of the most active, prominent, and scholarly clergymen in the Diocese of Connecticut is also editor of the Connecticut Churchman and an officer in several important Diocesan organizations. He was born in New Haven on September 4th, 1864, the son of Frederick H. and Sarah M. (Smith) Linsley. His mother exerted a strong and lasting influence on his moral and spiritual life and he gives her loyal gratitude for the high ideals and purpose inculcated in his early youth. Mr. Linsley's earlier ancestors were English and came to this country in early days, settling in Branford and New Haven.

New Haven was Mr. Linsley's boyhood home and the background of his school and college experiences. He prepared for college at the Hillhouse High School, completing the course in 1882. He then entered Yale University, where he was graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1885. He had determined upon the ministry as his calling in life and lost no time after leaving college in fitting himself for that vocation. He studied at Berkeley Divinity School in Middletown from 1885 to 1888, when he was ordained deacon; the following year, 1889, he was ordained priest by Bishop Williams. Meanwhile, during the years 1888 and 1889, he had acted as missionary-in-charge of Emmanuel Church, Glenville, and Calvary Church, Round Hill, Connecticut. During the year 1889-1890 he was also missionary-in-charge of St. John's Chapel, Bryam, Connecticut.

In February, 1890, Mr. Linsley became rector of Trinity Church, Newtown, Connecticut, where he remained for twelve years. During that entire period he was president of the Newtown Library Association and president of the Newtown Academical Association. From 1896 to 1902 he was secretary of the Fairfield Archdeaconry. In 1898 he was elected a member of the standing committee of the

Diocese of Connecticut and he is still a member of that important committee. It was during his rectorship in Newtown also that another important step in his life was taken — his marriage to Mary Renshaw Chauncey of New York City, on January 10th, 1895. Mrs. Linsley is a granddaughter of Commodore Isaac Chauncey, famous in the War of 1812, and is a direct descendant of the Rev. Charles Chauncey, the second president of Harvard College. Her father was the Rev. Peter S. Chauncey, D.D., once rector of Christ Church, Hartford.

In 1902 Mr. Linsley was called to the Church of the Good Shepherd, Hartford, Connecticut, and he is still in charge of that large and progressive parish. Since 1902 also he has been secretary of the Church Scholarship Society, vice-president of the Church Home Corporation and editor of the parish paper published quarterly by the Good Shepherd Church and one of the most complete and successful parish periodicals in the Diocese. Since 1906 Mr. Linsley's ability as a scholar, writer, and editor of church literature has had broader scope for he has been editor of the Connecticut Churchman, a newly founded Diocesan quarterly, which is already established as a worthy and interesting and much needed organ of the Church in Connecticut. Mr. Linsley's thorough, painstaking and loving work in bringing out the notable and complete Stratford Centennial number of the Connecticut Churchman is a great one and the result is a book of real historical value and literary merit and a suitable and permanent commemoration of that significant epoch in the history of the Episcopal Church.

Outside of the conscientious fulfillment of the duties demanded by pulpit and parishioners and by the many clubs and organizations of his wide-awake parish, Mr. Linsley has time for few interests other than the Diocesan matters already mentioned. He is an enthusiastic alumnus of Yale and is a loyal member of the Yale Alumni Association of Hartford and of the Gamma Delta Psi fraternity. In political affiliations Mr. Linsley is an "independent Democrat." He is a hearty advocate of out-of-door life and exercise and delights in walking and the gathering and study of wild flowers. He believes that the surest road to real success is the "pursuit of high character rather than financial success."

An indefatigable parish worker, an earnest minister and a

scholarly, able preacher, the Rev. George T. Linsley is singularly fitted for the progressive and telling work he is doing in one of Connecticut's strongest Episcopal Churches. His capabilities have a still broader field in his various official interests in the affairs of the Diocese of Connecticut. He is considered among both laymen and clergy to be one of the most thorough, zealous and diligent churchmen in the Diocese and is, through his literary efforts, his capable discharge of official responsibilities and his forceful personality as a clergyman, a strong factor in the Church's growth throughout Connecticut.

EDWARD TRACY BROWN

BROWN, EDWARD TRACY, president and treasurer of the Brown Cotton Gin Company of New London, Connecticut, one of the largest manufacturing concerns of its kind in the United States, was born in Macon, Georgia, July 20th, 1839. His great-grandfather, William Brown, was one of seven brothers, all of whom were musicians in the Revolutionary War, and E. E. Brown, another ancestor, was justice of peace and a participant in the Seminole War in Florida. Israel F. Brown, Mr. Brown's father, was a Georgia cotton manufacturer who came to New London in 1858 and established a cotton gin factory and in 1869 founded the present stock company, of which he was president until his death. He was a most skillful machinist and the inventor of many valuable machines still in use. He was a man of keen judgment and business sense and one well informed on all subjects. Mr. Brown's mother was Ann Smith Brown.

Until he was fifteen years old Edward T. Brown lived in Georgia and attended the public schools in the town of Columbus. He then became engaged in his father's cotton gin business, but after a short time he left his father's employ to become a partner in a furniture manufacturing business which he soon abandoned that he might avail himself of the course at the Albany Business College. In 1858 he joined his father in New London and in 1869, upon the formation of the present company, he was made its secretary and treasurer. He was also at different times secretary and treasurer of the Albertson and Douglass Machine Company and of the Wilson Manufacturing Company. Upon his father's death, Mr. Brown became president and treasurer of the Brown Cotton Gin Company which responsible office he still holds. The concern consists of a general foundry with machine shop connected and is one of the largest factories for the manufacture of cotton gins and linting machines for oil mills in the country. The company employs five hundred hands, including iron

founders, machinists and woodworkers and utilizes 104,000 feet of floor space.

Edward Brown is a director of the Union Bank of New London and director, secretary and treasurer of the Lyceum Theatre Company. He is greatly interested in Masonry and fraternal orders, being a member of Brainard Lodge, No. 102, F. and A. M., of Union Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., of Cushing Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar, and vice-president of the Brainard Lodge Corporation. He is a member and treasurer of the Thames Club and a member of the First Congregational Church of New London. In 1873 he was state representative and served on the committee on finance. From 1887 to 1902 he served on the board of water commissioners and was secretary of that board for several years. He has also been at different times city clerk and common councilman. In politics he votes the Democratic ticket. His family consists of a wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Lee, and two children, a son, George Tracy Brown, and a daughter, Nancy Lee Brown, now Mrs. George Curtis Morgan.

NORMAN ADELBERT BARNES

BARNES, NORMAN ADELBERT, of Southington, Hartford County, Connecticut, is a native and life-long resident of that town where he was born August 18th, 1843. He is descended from Stephen and Mary Barnes who were among the first settlers of Branford, Connecticut, and afterwards came to Southington. The line of descent is through Stephen, Benjamin and Jonathan Barnes to Joel H. Barnes, Mr. Barnes' father, who was a carpenter and joiner and the holder of several minor town offices in Southington. Mr. Barnes' mother was Anna Clark Barnes, a woman whose most earnest aim in life was to make a good and useful man of her son. To that end she directed his early reading and duties so that though he had enough light farm work to do to inculcate habits of industry he had plenty of time for study and good reading. He received a practical common school education and further advantages afforded by the Lewis Academy in Southington.

At the age of nineteen Mr. Barnes began his work in life as a teacher in the public schools of his home town and continued at this occupation for nearly eight years, teaching in several different schools in Southington. He then became an accountant for Amon Bradley and company and remained in that capacity until the firm was dissolved. The following two years he engaged in the mercantile business as a member of the firm of M. N. Woodruff and Company whom he left to become secretary and treasurer of the Ætna Nut Company. He held these offices for four years and afterwards was interested in mercantile enterprises in Southington until 1878 when he became secretary and treasurer of the Atwater Manufacturing Company. He continued in this important double capacity for twenty-nine years and has done a great and good work in fostering the interests and efficiency of that large and prosperous company.

Mr. Barnes is a Democrat in politics and a Baptist in creed and is a member of the First Baptist Church of Southington. He is a mason and has been treasurer of Friendship Lodge No. 33 of South-

ington. Perhaps his strongest interest outside of his immediate business is in education. He has always been actively and closely identified with the schools of his town and has held many important offices connected with local education. At different times he has been chairman of the town school committee, secretary of the school board and trustee of the Lewis High School, as well as president of the board of education. He is now one of the regents of the Lewis Academy. His early career as a teacher was most successful and he is a thorough educator in many senses of the word. He believes that a good education, good health and work are the essentials of success and the pursuit of the three is the wisest and happiest use of time.

On October 9th, 1873, Mr. Barnes married Alice Barnes Bradley, daughter of the honored Amon Bradley. She died in 1899 leaving one son, Bradley H., named for his grandfather and now one of the rising young men of Southington. He is a wise inheritor of both the characters and the fortunes of both families, and a proof of the latter fact is that the Oak Hill Cemetery Memorial Chapel now being erected in Southington is greatly due to his generosity as he contributes one-third of its cost.

When one realizes the importance of the industrial life in growing towns like Southington it is always with gratitude to the captains of industry at work in the promotion of business life and municipal growth. Not only because of his past responsible position in one of the leading local industries but also for his keen interest in public education and welfare, Norman Barnes deserves recognition among the ranks of Southington's most successful and useful citizens.

LIST OF BIOGRAPHIES

VOLUME IV

	Page
Norman Adelbert Barnes	402
Theodore Sheldon Bassett	355
George Wells Beach	176
Edward Fuller Bigelow	18
William Bradford Boardman	151
Isaac Washington Birdseye	31
Henry Alfred Bishop	14
William Darius Bisfiop	9
John Henry Bradbury	174
Rt. Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster	389
Daniel Seymour Brinsmade	28
William Gold Brinsmade	118
Isaac Baldwin Bristol	37
Edward Tracy Brown	400
Edwin Goodwin Burnham	43
Edward Milton Burrall	360
Randolph Henry Chandler	232
Irving Hall Chase	55
Edwin Clifford Chipman	192
Charles Edward Clark	318
Charles H. Clark	76
Theodosius Clark	68
George M. Clark	34
Henry Herman Clark	72
William Judson Clark	71c
Robert Coit	61
William Brainard Coit	65
Sidney Winter Crofut	81
George Munson Curtis	98
George Redfield Curtis	94
Lewis Frederick Curtis	102
Edmund Day	86
Sidney Ferry Dickerman	182
William E. Disbrow	50
Daniel Patrick Dunn	385
Levi Warner Eaton	108
George Clarke Edwards	24
Henry Elbert Fairchild	114
Joel Farist	364
George Austin Fay	218
Simeon Joseph Fox	341
Carlos French	259
Ferdinand Gildersleeve	374
Charles Glover	336
Rev. Arthur Henry Goodenough	170
Rev. James Goodwin	393
George M. Gunn	213
Edwin Hallock	198
Thomas Hamilton	381
Owen Ruick Havens	58
David Frederick Hollister	121
John Gordon Howland	83
Frederick A. Hubbard	40
John Tomlinson Hubbard	105
Marshall Jewell	134
Lyman B. Jewell	138
Frederick John Kingsbury, Jr	142
George Burton Lamb	332
Henry Larrabee	47
Melvin Eugene Lincoln	379
Rev. George Thomas Linsley	396
George E. Matthies	91
Henry Seymour Mygatt	111
Linus Bushnell Neal	158
Charles Hine Nettleton	148
Wilbur Fisk Osborne	275
Allan Wallace Paige	352
Charles Ray Palmer, D.D	160
Rienzi Belcher Parker	372
Henry Remer Parrott	154
Alexander Thomas Pattison	166
Albert William Phillips, M.D	348
Charles Barnum Read	271
David Farnum Read	267
David McNamary Read	263
Frederick W. Read	125
Frederick Benjamin Rice	188
Charles Lee Rockwell	323
Herbert Samuel Rowland	53
George E. Savage	130

	Page
George Otto Schneller	244
Edward Hale Sears	229
Gould Abijah Shelton, M.D.	310
James H. Smith	368
George Edwin Somers	210
Charles Luther Spencer	216
Robert Russell Stannard	240
Thomas Sedgwick Steele	195
William Henry Stevenson	235
Carl Stoeckel	206
Gustave J. Stoeckel	202
Christian Swartz	327
George Sykes	221
George Edmund Sykes	225
James Terry	252
David Turbee	248
William Sherman Ward	344
Lucian Dayton Warner	302
Tracy Bronson Warren	294
Thomas Aldridge Weston	288
George Horace Wilcox	284
Horace Cornwall Wilcox	280
Elias Williams	185
George Catlin Woodruff	314
James Gilbert Woodruff	145
James Parsons Woodruff	306
Peter W. Wren	298

LIST OF FULL PAGE PORTRAITS

VOLUME IV

	Page
Theodore Sheldon Bassett	356
George Wells Beach	177
Isaac Washington Birdseye	31
Henry Alfred Bishop	14
William Darius Bishop	9
Rt. Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster	389
Isaac Baldwin Bristol	37
Edward Goodwin Burnham	43
Edward Milton Burrall	360
Irving Hall Chase	55
Charles Edward Clark	318
Charles H. Clark	76
Theodosius Clark	68
Henry Herman Clark	72
William Judson Clark	71a
Robert Coit	61
Sidney Winter Crofut	81
George Munson Curtis	98
George Redfield Curtis	94
Lewis Frederick Curtis	102
Edmund Day	86
Sidney Ferry Dickerman	182
William E. Disbrow	50
Daniel Patrick Dunn	385
Levi Warner Eaton	108
George Clarke Edwards	24
Henry Elbert Fairchild	114
Joel Farist	364
Simeon Joseph Fox	340
Carlos French	259
Charles Glover	336
Rev. Arthur Henry Goodenough	170
Rev. James Goodwin	393
Edwin Hallock	198
Thomas Hamilton	381
David Frederick Hollister	121
Marshall Jewell	134
Lyman B. Jewell	138
Frederick John Kingsbury, Jr.	142
George Burton Lamb	332
Melvin Eugene Lincoln	379
Rev. George Thomas Linsley	396
Charles Hine Nettleton	148
Wilbur Fisk Osborne	275
Allan Wallace Paige	352
Charles Ray Palmer, D.D.	160
Rienzi Belcher Parker	372
Henry Remer Parrott	154
Alexander Thomas Pattison	166
Albert William Phillips, M.D.	348
Charles Barnum Read	271
David Farnum Read	267
David McNamary Read	263
Frederick W. Read	125
Frederick Benjamin Rice	188
Charles Lee Rockwell	323
George Otto Schneller	244
Edward Hale Sears	229
Gould Abijah Shelton	310
James H. Smith	368
George Edwin Somers	210
Charles Luther Spencer	216
Robert Russell Stannard	240
Thomas Sedgwick Steele	195
William Henry Stevenson	235
Gustave J. Stoeckel	202
Christian Swartz	327
George Sykes	221
George Edmund Sykes	225
James Terry	252
David Trubee	248
William Sherman Ward	344
Lucian Dayton Warner	302
Tracy Bronson Warren	294
Thomas Aldridge Weston	288
George Horace Wilcox	284
Horace Cornwall Wilcox	280
George Catlin Woodruff	314
James Parsons Woodruff	306
Peter W. Wren	298

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